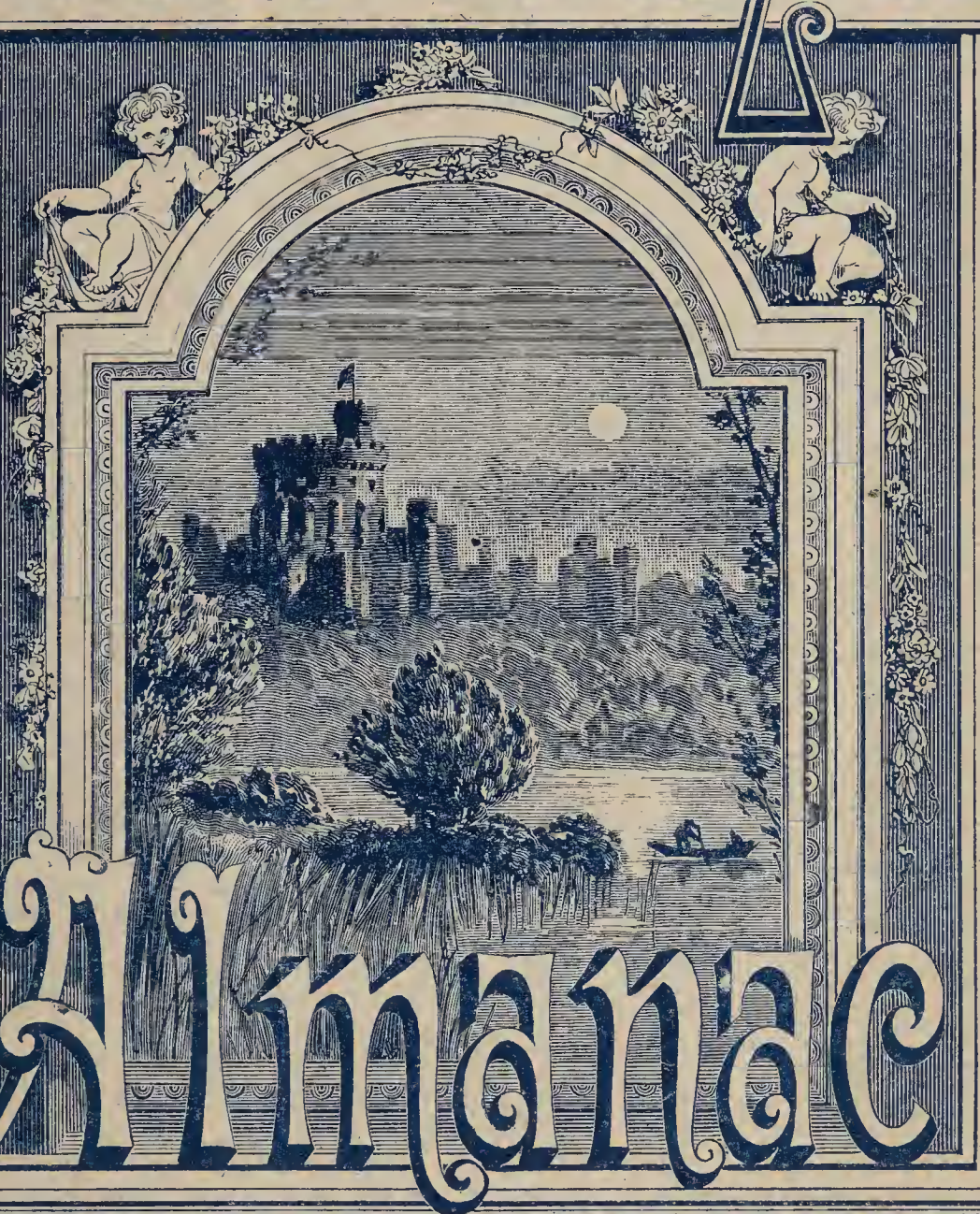


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Almanac
& FAMILY FRIEND

1892

PUBLISHED BY Thomas Holloway, 78 NEW OXFORD ST
(LATE 533 OXFORD STREET), LONDON, W.C.



ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE.

ECHAM, SURREY.

Opened by Her Majesty the Queen, June, 1886.



THE ORIGINAL PROPRIETOR OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT
FOUNDER OF
THE ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE AND THE HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM

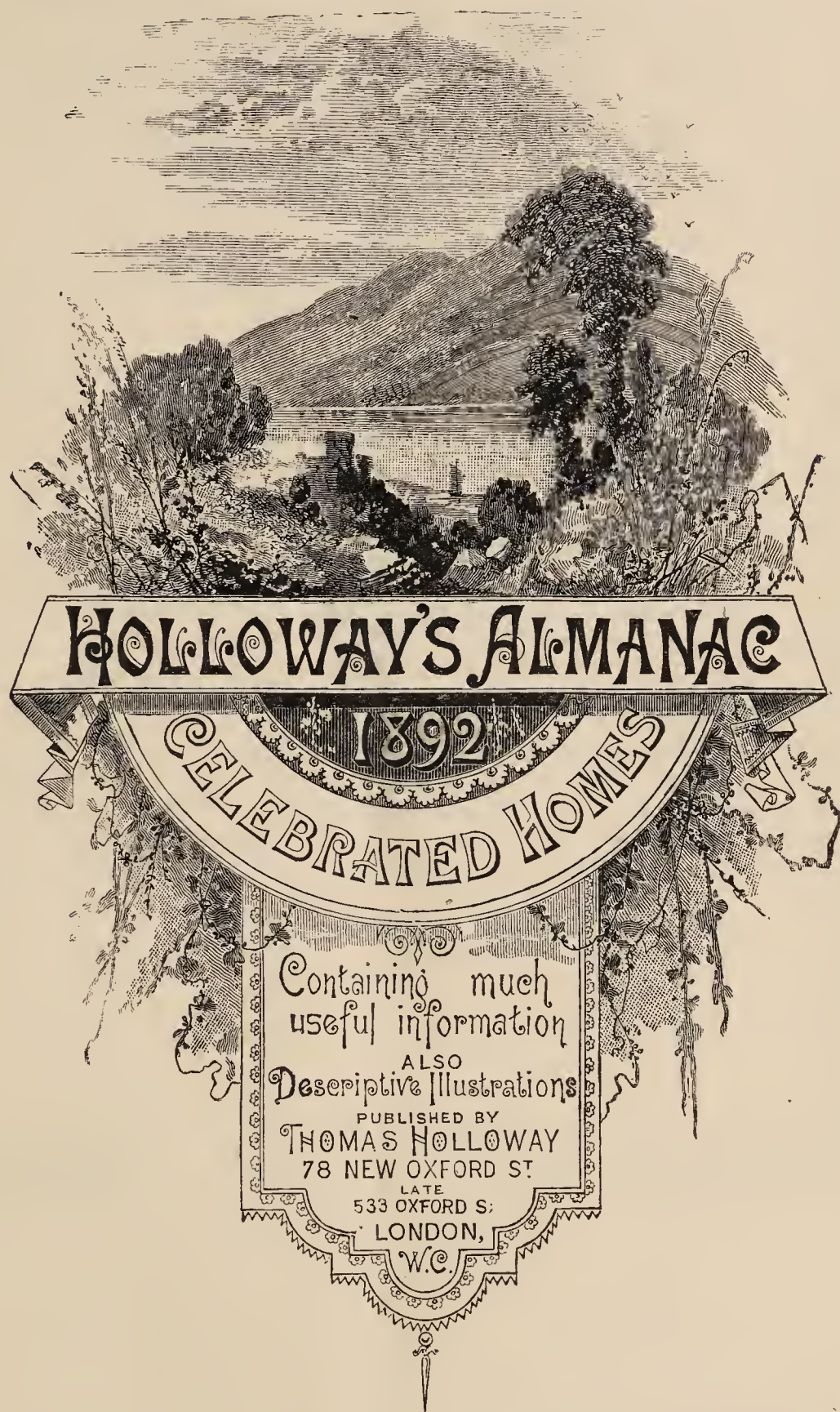


THE HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM,

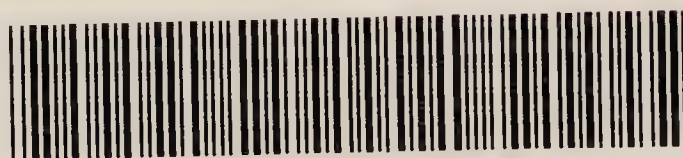
VIRGINIA WATER, BERKS.

Opened by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, June, 1885.

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Holloway's Almanac 1892

JANUARY

Moon's Changes.

7th. First Quarter	1.12 a.m.	22nd. Last Quarter	3.43 a.m.
14th. Full Moon	3.27 a.m.	29th. New Moon	4.39 p.m.

- | | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | F | <i>New Year's Day.</i> Bank Holiday, Scot. |
| 2 | S | Slaves in United States freed, 1863. |
| 3 | S | 2nd Sunday after Christmas. |
| 4 | M | Bolton Theatre Royal burnt, 1888. |
| 5 | Tu | Sir Isaac Newton born, 1642. [Day. |
| 6 | W | <i>Epiphany (Twelfth Day).</i> Old Chrstms |
| 7 | Th | Empress Augusta of Germany d. 1890. |
| 8 | F | Prince Albert Victor born, 1864. |
| 9 | S | Christmas Fire Insurance ceases. |
| 10 | S | 1st Sunday after Epiphany. |
| 11 | M | Steamer "London" foundered, 1866. |
| 12 | Tu | Lord Iddesleigh died, 1887. |
| 13 | W | Great Fire at Birmingham, 1888. |
| 14 | Th | "Times" Newspaper started, 1785. |
| 15 | F | Ice Accident at Regent's Park, 1867. |
| 16 | S | Death of Sir John Moore, 1809. |
| 17 | S | 2nd Sunday after Epiphany |
| 18 | M | German Empire proclaimed, 1871. |
| 19 | Tu | Isaac Disraeli (father of Benjamin) d., |
| 20 | W | London Docks opened, 1805. [1848. |
| 21 | Th | Cleopatra's Needle arrived, 1878. |
| 22 | F | First Imperial Parliament met, 1801. |
| 23 | S | Duke of Edinburgh married, 1874. |
| 24 | S | 3rd Sunday after Epiphany. |
| 25 | M | Princess Royal married, 1858. |
| 26 | Tu | General Gordon killed, 1885. |
| 27 | W | First Settlement in N. S. Wales, 1788. |
| 28 | Th | Gas for street light'g 1st used, Pall Mall, |
| 29 | F | Victoria Cross inst., 1856. [Lond., '07. |
| 30 | S | Charles I. beheaded, 1649. |
| 31 | S | 4th Sunday after Epiphany. |

IMPORTANT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT should be kept always ready at hand, to counteract the evils induced by frost, cold, rain and fog, so prevalent during this month. The Pills relieve all intestinal irritations and congestions, if assisted by the Ointment, with its penetrating powers; it should be well rubbed into the chest and back every night, on going to bed. Influenza, asthma, pleurisy, and affections of the chest and throat, quickly yield to the marvellous action of these remedies, if used according to the directions attached to each pot and box.

GARDENING

Neatly train creeping plants. Unplanted bulbs should be put in the ground during the first open weather. Shelter those planted in the close of last year, and now appearing above ground, by layers of fern leaves, from frost and snow. If the weather permits, sow early peas and beans in sheltered borders. Should bees be kept, feed them, if the weight of the hive shows that they require feeding. After each fall shake the snow off evergreens, which are much harmed by alternate freezing and thawing of snow-water.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is Invaluable for
Influenza, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, &c.



Sandringham.

This house in Norfolk—the rural home of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales—lies in the warm, sheltered hollow behind the range of the low, wooded bluffs that lines the southern margin of the Wash.

At a glance it is apparent that Sandringham is not a palace, but a true English home—designed not for show, but for comfort. The key-note to the theme of “*dulce domum*” is struck on the very threshold. In the inner wall of the vestibule above the hall door is set a tablet, bearing this inscription in old English characters: “This house was built by Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and Alexandra, his wife, in the year of our Lord 1870.”

There is no formal entrance-hall. The vestibule is simply part and portion of the great saloon, which may be called the family parlour of the house. This noble apartment has a lofty roof of open oakwood. From the saloon opens the business-room, which is furnished in a plain and useful manner. On the right of the vestibule, as one enters the house, lies the library—a pleasant room in blue and light oak, the shelves in which are filled with books belonging almost exclusively to the departments of history and travels. The principal drawing-room, like all the rooms on this side of the house, looks out into the park, across the flower-beds. *En suite* with the drawing-room is the dining-room, and leading from that, through a corridor, is the billiard-room, smoking-room, bowling-alley, etc., etc.

The land round about the neighbourhood is characterised by considerable bleakness, but it is gradually yielding to the taste, energy, care and skill bestowed upon it. The locality is at once bracing and healthy.

It was at Sandringham that the Prince lay so long hovering between life and death, when smitten by typhoid fever in the winter of 1871.

This brief sketch of Sandringham would be incomplete if no reference were made to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, who is at once its presiding genius and well-loved mistress. It is not too much to say that the Princess of Wales has won affectionate appreciation from all classes of people, filling the station to which circumstances have called her with rare womanliness and great dignity.

It is only necessary to add that the Prince of Wales takes great interest in all rural pursuits, wins prizes at agricultural shows, and is a good and considerate landowner. His Royal Highness was born at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9th, 1841, has travelled much, having visited the United States, India and the Holy Land, and fulfils all duties that appertain to his station with a genial and kindly courtesy.

A somewhat serious fire occurred here on the 1st Nov., 1891, destroying the upper portion of the building, which, however, was quickly replaced.

Holloway's Almanac

1892

FEBRUARY

Moon's Changes.

5th. First Quarter	9.39 a.m.	21st. Last Quarter	0.15 a.m.
12th. Full Moon	7.38 p.m.	28th. New Moon	3.47 a.m.

- | | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | M | Partridge Shooting ends. |
| 2 | Tu | <i>Candlemas Day.</i> Zulu War began, 1879. |
| 3 | W | Lord Salisbury born, 1830. |
| 4 | Th | Fairheld on the Ice on R. Thames, 1814. |
| 5 | F | Sir R. Peel, statesman, born, 1788. |
| 6 | S | Henry Irving, actor, born, 1838. |
| 7 | S | 5th Sunday after Epiphany. |
| 8 | M | Royal Holloway Coll. Pict. Gal. opened |
| 9 | Tu | Sir E. Wood b, '38. [free every Fri., '89. |
| 10 | W | Queen Victoria married, 1840. |
| 11 | Th | London University founded, 1826. |
| 12 | F | Coals quoted in London 52/- per ton, |
| 13 | S | Ld. R. Churchill born, 1849. [1873. |
| 14 | S | Septuagesima Sunday. St. Valentine. |
| 15 | M | British National Debt com., 1697. |
| 16 | Tu | Kane, Arctic explorer, died, 1857. |
| 17 | W | 1st vessel passed through Suez Canal, |
| 18 | Th | Geo. Peabody born, 1795. [1865. |
| 19 | F | Sir W. Napier, historian, died, 1860. |
| 20 | S | Princess Louise of Wales, Duchess of |
| 21 | S | Sexagesima Sunday. [Fife, born, 1867. |
| 22 | M | 'Northfleet' run down, 1873. |
| 23 | Tu | Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792. |
| 24 | W | Handel, composer, born, 1685. |
| 25 | Th | Charles Peace executed, 1879. |
| 26 | F | "Royal Sovereign" & "Royal Arthur" |
| 27 | S | Corn Laws abolished, '49. [launched, '91 |
| 28 | S | Quinquagesima Sunday. |
| 29 | M | Peace Treaty signed, Paris, 1856. |

IMPORTANT.

For the immediate relief and speedy cure of liver complaints, pains in the side, nausea, vomiting, sick headache, spasms, heartburn, flatulency, and the many other troubles prevalent in February, nothing equals HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, used in accordance with the instructions accompanying them. They expel all impurities, assist digestion, strengthen the system, and give tone and energy to the constitution. In bronchial colds they act like a charm.

GARDENING

Creepers with drooping flowers should now be trained horizontally, while roses and others are to be trained upright. All plants employed for edging borders may be moved in suitable weather. On mild days admit air freely to hardy pot-plants. In the last week of the month sow mignonette and hardy annuals in a warm border for subsequent transplanting. Sow radishes in a sheltered border, protect with fern leaves or light litter, and uncover at every favourable interval. Peas sown now will be ready for the table about as soon as those planted in November, and will yield a more abundant crop. Plant in drills wide at the bottom, and spread the seed regularly. Sow Bath or green Egyptian cos-lettuce. Prepare netting and other protection for wall trees, and use it when the buds begin to swell, during the prevalence of north-easterly winds.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are Marvellously Efficacious for
Stomach and Liver Complaints.



This magnificent house, in the village of Hatfield, Herts,—the birthplace and residence of the present Marquis of Salisbury (3rd of the title), Premier and Foreign Secretary of England,—is a Jacobian mansion occupying the summit of a plateau.

The name Hatfield signifies either High Field or the Cleared Heath. It was the famous residence of the ancient Cecil family, and is well known as one of the show-places of England. Few mansions can show finer examples of the red-brick work of the early Tudor period, and the interior is rich in many historic relics of the greatest value, some dating from the time when Queen Elizabeth resided there; and among these treasures may be mentioned the hat which, tradition says, she dropped on receiving tidings of her sister's death. The Armoury is singularly fine, and abounds with rare specimens and examples.

Seldom does any foreign potentate visit England without being sumptuously entertained at this historic residence. In the absence of the family, visitors obtain ready access both to the park and mansion.

Surrounding the house are two gardens: one, the Priory Garden, has a border arbour, formed by the ingenious bending of trees and boughs all round it; the Eastern Garden is one of the quaint, formal creations in which, 200 years ago, Englishmen delighted. The park is well wooded, many of the trees being of great age and size.

His lordship, born in 1830, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and was elected Fellow of All Souls at the age of 23; the same year he became M.P. for Stamford, which borough he represented till he entered the House of Lords, at his father's death, 15 years after (*i.e.*, 1868). In 1866 he became Secretary of State for India, and again in 1874, having meanwhile been appointed Chancellor of the University of Oxford, a post he still holds.

At the close of 1876 he attended the Conference of Constantinople. In 1878 he became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, with Earl Beaconsfield, represented England at the Berlin Congress, being made a K.G. on his return. In 1885 he became Prime Minister for a short period, and at the General Election in 1886 was again returned to power, taking the responsible offices of Premier and Foreign Secretary.

Holloway's Almanac

MARCH

Moon's Changes.

5th. First Quarter	7.15 p.m.	21st. Last Quarter	5.16 p.m.
13th. Full Moon	0.55 p.m.	28th. New Moon	1.18 p.m.

1	Tu	<i>Shrove Tuesday.</i>
2	W	<i>Ash Wednesday.</i>
3	Th	Bank Holiday Bill passed, 1871.
4	F	Opening of Forth Bridge, 1890.
5	S	Thames Tunnel opened, 1843.
6	S	1st Sunday in Lent.
7	M	Princess Alexandra entered Lond., '63.
8	Tu	William III. died, 1702.
9	W	Great Blizzard; much damage, 1891.
10	Th	Prince of Wales married, 1863.
11	F	Income-tax imposed, 1842.
12	S	Vauxhall Bridge opened, 1816.
13	S	2nd Sunday in Lent.
14	M	Reform Bill carried, 1842.
15	Tu	Dynamite Explosion at Whitehall, '83.
16	W	Duchess of Kent died, 1861. [1891.
17	Th	<i>St. Patrick's Day.</i> 'Utopia' wrecked,
18	F	H.R.H. Princess Louise born, 1848.
19	S	First $\frac{1}{2}$ d. evening paper published, '67.
20	S	3rd Sunday in Lent.
21	M	Princess Louise married, 1871.
22	Tu	Goethe, German poet, died, 1832.
23	W	National Gallery opened, 1824.
24	Th	Mr. Quinton murd. at Manipur, 1891.
25	F	<i>Lady-Day.</i>
26	S	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.
27	S	4th Sunday in Lent.
28	M	Duke of Albany died, 1884.
29	Tu	Royal Albert Hall, Lon., opened, 1871.
30	W	Crimean War ended, 1856.
31	Th	Earl Granville died, 1891.

IMPORTANT.

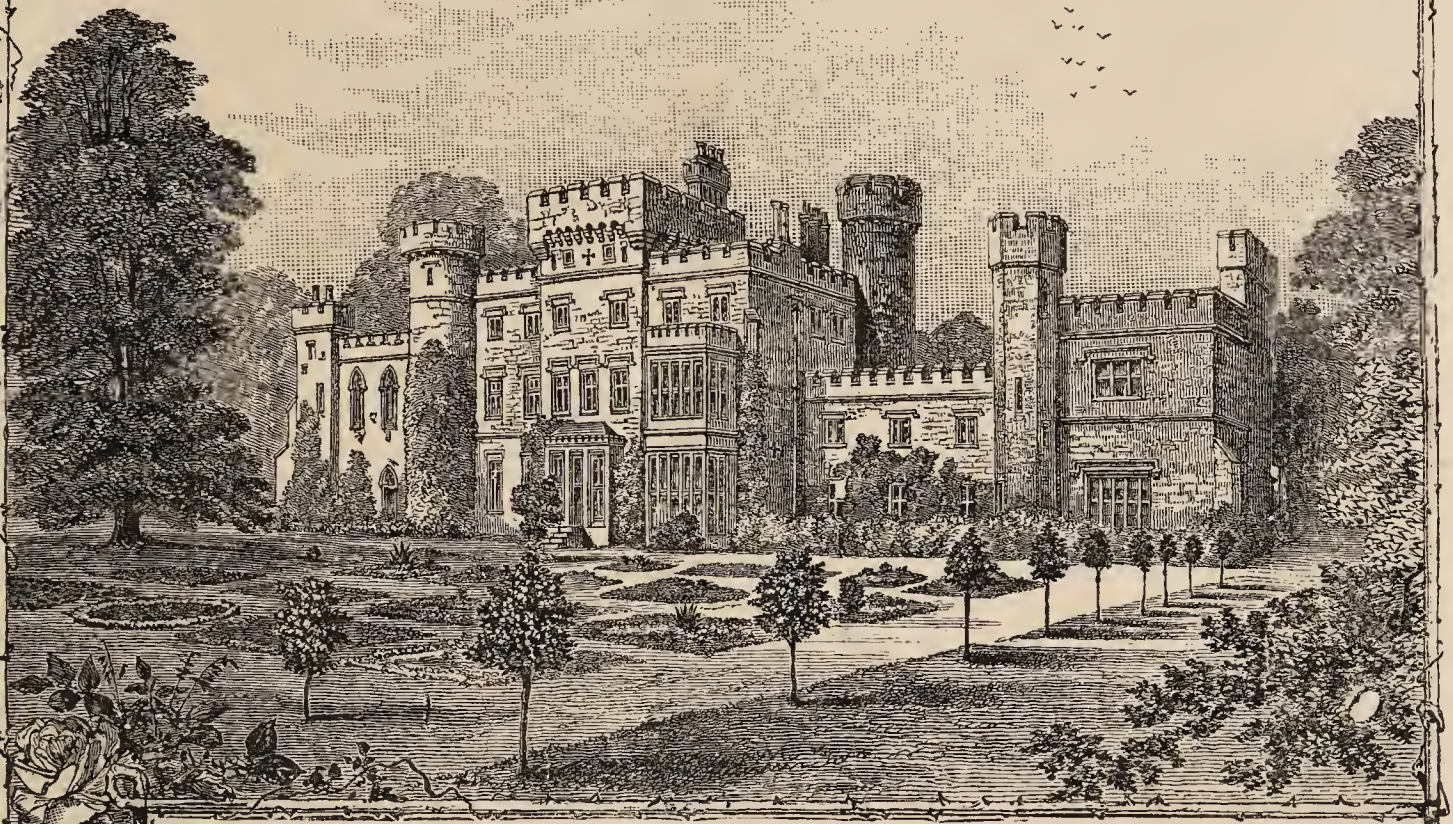
The cold and searching winds of March are a terror to all persons with a tendency to rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, and neuralgia of the face and head, but these dread ailments may be speedily relieved, and eventually cured, by faithfully following the directions for the use of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. In various places these terrible affections are more persistent, but everywhere the use of these wonderful medicines has been attended by the most extraordinary cures. Flannel should always be worn next the skin.

GARDENING

Anemone roots left over from the autumn should be planted. Divide Chinese chrysanthemums, and place in small pots, or a border of rich soil, to pot later in the season. Pot scarlet lobelias, and place in a sunny window or a moderate hot-bed. At the end of the month the seeds of hardy annuals may be put into the ground in light soils. Sow in small patches, and cover with a little dry earth. Transplant last year's layers of carnations into beds or large pots at the end of the month. Sow borage and Canada clover for bees. Sow lettuce and carrot seeds, and radishes later in the month. Plant potatoes in rows two feet apart and ten inches between the sets. Graft apples, pears, cherries and plums about the middle of the month.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT in cases of
Gout and Lumbago are Unrivalled.**

Hawarden Castle.



Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, has a peculiar charm for all Britons as the home of the celebrated statesman, the Right Honorable William Ewart Gladstone. It is a modern castellated residence; the keep and ruined walls of the ancient castle stand in the park, which is woody and picturesque. Originally a stronghold of the Mercian Kings, it was sequestered by the Parliamentary forces in 1645, sold, and dismantled by its purchaser, Sergeant Glynne, a friend of Cromwell's, and has since remained in the Glynne family, to which Mrs. Gladstone belongs.

Mr. Gladstone, the fourth son of Sir John Gladstone, Bart., was born at Liverpool, in 1809, and educated at Eton and Christchurch; was elected member for Newark in 1832, and soon exhibited those marvellous powers of oratory for which he has become so famous. He is, above all others, the most popular man of his party, and even those who differ most widely from him on political questions admire his peculiar graces and purity of character.

At the age of 25, Sir Robert Peel appointed him Junior Lord of the Treasury, and three years later Under-Secretary of State for Colonial affairs. Later he became Vice-President, and then President of the Board of Trade, and in 1842 executed a masterly Revision of Tariffs. In '46, he differed from Peel as to the Corn Laws, and resigned. Five years later he left the Conservative Party owing to disagreement as to University Reform, and the removal of Jewish disabilities. The same year he was re-elected for Oxford after a severe contest, and in 1852 became Chancellor of the Exchequer in the coalition ministry under Palmerston, but resigned a few weeks later. In 1859 he held again the same office, and on Palmerston's death in 1865 succeeded him as Liberal leader. Three years later Gladstone became Prime Minister for the first time, remaining in power till 1874. In 1875 he retired from the leadership, to reassume it in 1880, when the Liberals again came into power. In 1885 his Government was overthrown on the Budget, and Lord Salisbury took office. The general election of the same year again placed Gladstone in power till the following April, when the Liberal party separated on the Home Rule question, and an appeal to the country resulted in an overwhelming majority of Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists.

Mr. Gladstone has made his mark as an author on such very diverse subjects as Homer, Ritualism, Vatican Claims, Commercial Legislation, and Evils at Naples and in Bulgaria.

Holloway's Almanac 1892

APRIL

Moon's Changes.

4th. First Quarter	6.21 a.m.	20th. Last Quarter	6.0 a.m.
2th. Full Moon	6.26 a.m.	26th. New Moon	9.47 p.m.

1	F	Anglo-French Telephone opened to the
2	S	Fleet Prison abolished, '44. [public, '91.
3	S	5th Sunday in Lent. [1881.
4	M	New Police Court at Bow St. opened,
5	Tu	Brit. Museum instituted, 1753. Census
6	W	Duchess of Cambridge d., '89. [taken, '91
7	Th	Death of Barnum, the showman, 1891.
8	F	E. Lloyd (<i>Lloyd's News</i>) d. '90; b. Feb. '15.
9	S	Last day for paying Fire Insur. due
10	S	Palm Sunday. [March 25th.
11	M	Chartists' Riots, 1848.
12	Tu	£5 Notes first issued, 1793.
13	W	Vaccination introduced, 1796.
14	Th	Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
15	F	Good Friday.
16	S	Madame Tussaud, exhibitor of wax
17	S	Easter Sunday. [figures, died, 1850.
18	M	Bank Holiday.
19	Tu	Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881. Primrose
20	W	Napoleon III. born, 1808. [Day.
21	Th	Baroness Burdett Coutts born, 1814.
22	F	Royal Society founded, 1662.
23	S	St. George's Day. Wordsworth, poet,
24	S	Low Sunday. [died, 1850.
25	M	Princess Alice born, 1843. [lost, 1881.
26	Tu	H.M.S. "Doterel" blown up, 148 lives
27	W	Gen. Grant b., 1822; d., July 23, 1885.
28	Th	Queen proclaimed Empress of India,
29	F	Russian War ended, 1856. [1876.
30	S	Sir John Lubbock born, 1834.


IMPORTANT.

In April, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT will be found specially valuable for the treatment of the many disfiguring varieties of skin affections so troublesome in the spring of the year. Moderate but regular doses of the Pills eradicate the impurities of the system, and stimulate the various organs to a due performance of their functions. The Ointment, steadily applied, will soon promote a healthy action of the skin.

GARDENING

Transplant hardy biennials (wall-flowers, Brompton stocks, &c.) if not done in autumn. Protect auriculas in bloom, but allow as much air as possible. Water regularly, using manure water on alternate days. The water should never go on the leaves. Make cuttings of verbenas, heliotropes, &c. Free rose trees from grubs. Caterpillars, beetles, &c., are very active. Re-pot window plants, and thin out if necessary. Rake beds smooth, turn up gravel walks, and clip box edgings. In a shady place plant slips of sage, thyme, lavender, and other herbs; and sow mustard and cress under a south wall. Relieve the shoots of wall fruit trees of some of their buds just when they begin growing.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT Cleanse the System of all Impurities.



HUGHENDEN MANOR.

The home of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, is an unpretentious building (in the Jacobean style of architecture), of brick, faced with stone, and stands on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Wycombe valley. The park contains 140 acres, and is finely timbered; a stream meanders through the grounds, and winding walks conduct from pine glades to clumps of beeches, that form fairy scenes of beauty.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the building is the library, which is rich in historical treasures, collected by the late earl and his father, Isaac Disraeli. Here most of his books were written, and doubtless many of his masterpieces of statesmanship planned.

Hughenden Church (where Lord Beaconsfield lies buried) stands in the park, and was rebuilt in 1875. It was attended by his lordship, and over the seat formerly occupied by him appears a brass plate erected by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, bearing the following inscription: "To the dear and honoured memory of Benjamin, Earl of Beaconsfield, this memorial is placed by his grateful sovereign and friend."

Benjamin Disraeli, born within a mile or two of Hughenden Manor, was, at the age of 13, baptised from the Jewish faith into the Church of England, and on completion of his education was articled to a solicitor, but soon tired of legal drudgery, and having inherited an independence from his parents, resigned his position in favour of his younger brother. He visited the Continent, travelling through Italy and Greece, extending his tour to Turkey and Syria. On his return, in 1826, he wrote and published his first novel, "Vivian Grey," and at once became a conspicuous figure in literary circles in London. He subsequently wrote "Coningsby," "Sybil," "Tancred," "Political Biography of Lord George Bentinck," "Lothair," and "Endymion."

In 1837 he was elected M.P. for Maidstone, in the Tory interest. Later on he sat for Shrewsbury, and from 1847 to his elevation to the House of Lords, thirty years later, he represented Buckinghamshire, his native county. During the three Administrations of Earl Derby, he held office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and when Earl Derby resigned in 1868, owing to ill-health, Disraeli succeeded him as Prime Minister. After an interval of five years, during which the Liberals were in power, he again became Prime Minister in 1874; two years later he was raised to the peerage.

In 1878 he, together with Lord Salisbury, represented England at the Berlin Congress, and brought back "peace with honour," being created K.G. in honour of his success. In April, 1880, he resigned office, and died just a year afterwards (April 19th, 1881), the event being annually commemorated as Primrose Day, on account of his known partiality for that flower, which has since been adopted as a symbol by his party.

Holloway's Almanac 1892

MAY

† Moon's Changes.

3rd. First Quarter	7.12 p.m.	19th. Last Quarter	2.53 p.m.
11th. Full Moon	10.59 p.m.	26th. New Moon	5.49 a.m.

- | | | |
|----|----|--|
| 1 | S | 2nd Sunday after Easter. [by fire, '85. |
| 2 | M | "Japanese Village," Lond., destroyed |
| 3 | Tu | T. Hood d., '45. Clocks first intro. 1368. |
| 4 | W | First Labor Demonstration in Hyde |
| 5 | Th | Napoleon I. died, 1821. [Park, 1890. |
| 6 | F | Phoenix Park assassinations, 1882. |
| 7 | S | Septennial Parliament voted, 1716. |
| 8 | S | 3rd Sunday after Easter. |
| 9 | M | Half Quarter Day. [signed, 1871. |
| 10 | Tu | Franco-German Treaty of Peace |
| 11 | W | George III. fired at, Dru. La. Thea., 1800 |
| 12 | Th | Sir C. Barry (archt. of Ho. of Parl'm't.) |
| 13 | F | Visit of Czar of Russia, '74. [d., '60. |
| 14 | S | People's Palace, London, opened by |
| 15 | S | 4th Sunday after Easter. [Queen, 1887. |
| 16 | M | Eiffel Tower, Paris, opd. to public, '89. |
| 17 | Tu | Revised New Testament issued, 1881. |
| 18 | W | New Eddystone Lighthouse opd., '82. |
| 19 | Th | Disruption of the Scotch Church, '43. |
| 20 | F | Chambers, publisher, died, 1883. |
| 21 | S | St. Gothard Railway opened, 1882. |
| 22 | S | Rogation Sunday. |
| 23 | M | Hatton Garden diamond robbery, '85. |
| 24 | Tu | Queen Victoria born, 1819. [born, '46. |
| 25 | W | Princess Helena (Princess Christian) |
| 26 | Th | Ascension Day. Last public execution |
| 27 | F | Mutiny at the Nore, 1797. [in Eng., '68. |
| 28 | S | Moore, poet, born, 1780. |
| 29 | S | Sunday after Ascension. |
| 30 | M | Due de Noailles, Father French Acad., |
| 31 | Tu | Grimaldi, clown, died, 1837. [d., '85. |

IMPORTANT.

May has been called the merry month, but it has also to be regarded as a treacherous month—alternating heat and cold produce many serious complaints, such as kidney troubles, Bright's disease, dropsy, etc., and there are no better or more reliable medicines for their treatment than HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, but they must be perseveringly used. Well rub the Ointment over the loins, and take frequent doses of the Pills; wear light but warm clothing; avoid alcoholic drinks and rich diet, also exposure to wet or cold. Females will find in the printed instructions a faithful, reliable guide.

GARDENING

Uncover half-hardy plants about the middle of the month; such as have been housed may be brought out and planted in beds, or allowed to stand in pots as required. Put in cuttings of double wallflowers, rockets, and other hardy perennials. Heartsease, now propagated in cuttings and placed in a shady border, will flower in the autumn. Continue the sowing of peas. Plant potatoes and sow radishes. Sow mustard and cress. Sow cress once a month, and mustard once a fortnight. The ground should be made level and watered, and the seed thickly scattered, and not covered with earth, but merely pressed into the soil with a flat board or the back of a spade.

Use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT for
all Internal Disorders.



Tennyson's home at Aldworth, Surrey.

stands in a magnificent position in the most picturesque portion of Surrey. It is in the Tudor style, with large oriel windows and massive chimney stacks.

Alfred Tennyson, created Lord Tennyson in 1833, is the third son of the late Rev. G. C. Tennyson, and was born in 1809, at Somerby, in Lincolnshire. He received his early education at home before entering at Trinity College, Cambridge. Here he initiated his future career by a prize poem, "Timbuctoo," in 1829.

In the following year he published a small volume, entitled, "Poems: Chiefly Lyrical," after which he kept his name constantly before the public with such well-known verses as "The May Queen," "Locksley Hall," "Mort d'Arthur," and "The Princess." On the death of Wordsworth in 1850, Tennyson, who had but recently published his "In Memoriam," attained to the dignity of Poet Laureate. His ode on the death of the Duke of Wellington appeared on the morning of the funeral, in 1852, and since then no event of importance, whether its interest be sad or joyous, has taken place without some fitting recognition from his pen. "Maud, the Daughter of the King," "Enoch Arden," "The Holy Grail," and "Charge of the Light Brigade," were all published before 1870. Latterly his more lengthy work has taken a dramatic form. "Queen Mary" appeared in 1875, and "Harold" a year later; also "The Cup," a classical piece, that was produced by Mr. Irving at the Lyceum Theatre; then came "The Falcon," played by the Kendals, and "The Promise of May," brought out at the Globe Theatre in 1882.

Lord Tennyson's more recent poems have appeared from time to time in various magazines, his latest volumes being "Becket," "Tiresias, and other Poems," and "Locksley Hall, Sixty Years After," published at the end of the year 1886.

Lord Tennyson has consistently avoided anything like a public life, and lives in great seclusion in his country residences. Of these, Farringford House, close to Freshwater, in the west end of the Isle of Wight, has a special charm for him. It is an old-fashioned, comfortable building, of no special architectural merit, standing in thickly-wooded grounds, which entirely shield it from the gaze of the curious. So seldom does the poet issue outside his gates, that his striking personality, so well known to us from his photographs, would pass unrecognised by some of his nearest neighbours. Of London he has a deep abhorrence; and during the summer months he not unfrequently charters a yacht. Of late years the bracing situation of his Surrey house at Aldworth, near Haslemere, has caused him to make his home there rather than at Freshwater.

Holloway's Almanac 1892

JUNE

Moon's Changes.

2nd. First Quarter	9.51 a.m.	17th. Last Quarter	9. 1 p.m.
10th. Full Moon	1.32 p.m.	24th. New Moon	2. 7 p.m.

- | | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | W | Prince Imperial killed, 1879. |
| 2 | TH | Garibaldi d., '82. Gordon Riots, 1780. |
| 3 | F | Prince George of Wales born, 1865. |
| 4 | S | General Lord Wolseley born, 1833. |
| 5 | S | Whit Sunday. |
| 6 | M | Bank Holiday. |
| 7 | Tu | Omnibus strike (London) commenced, |
| 8 | W | Sir J. E. Millais born, 1829. [1891. |
| 9 | TH | Charles Dickens died, 1870. |
| 10 | F | Crystal Palace opened, 1854. |
| 11 | S | First stone of Holloway Sanatorium |
| 12 | S | Trinity Sunday. [laid, 1873. |
| 13 | M | Berlin Congress, '78. Malt taken, 1798. |
| 14 | Tu | Palmer, notorious poisoner, exec. '56. |
| 15 | W | Holloway Sanatorium opd. by Prince & |
| 16 | TH | Quatre Bras, '15 [Prncs. of Wales, '85 |
| 17 | F | Natl. testimonial to Rowland Hill, '46. |
| 18 | S | Battle of Waterloo, 1815. |
| 19 | S | 1st Sun. aft. Trin. Purchase of site, Roy. |
| 20 | M | Acces. of Q. Vic., '37. [Holloway Col., '74. |
| 21 | Tu | Longest day. Queen's Jubilee, 1887. |
| 22 | W | Tooley Street fire, '61; loss, £2,000,000. |
| 23 | TH | First regatta in England, 1775. |
| 24 | F | Midsummer day. W.H. Smith b. '25, d. Oct. 6, |
| 25 | S | Kensington Museum opd., 1857. [1891. |
| 26 | S | 2nd Sunday after Trinity. |
| 27 | M | Mr. Gold murdered by Lefroy, 1881. |
| 28 | Tu | Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838. |
| 29 | W | <i>Daily Telegraph</i> estab. in London, 1855. |
| 30 | TH | Roy. Holloway Col. opd. by Queen, '86. |

IMPORTANT.

In the month of June all are more or less liable to attacks of a feverish nature — most especially children — and in these cases the patient should be kept upon milk diet, in a room free from draughts, but well ventilated. Sufficient doses of **HOLLOWAY'S PILLS** to be administered to make the bowels act freely and induce proper action of the **various organs**, so essential to good health. **HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**, liberally applied, twice a day, over the region of the liver, spleen and kidneys, will materially assist the action of the Pills. Malt and alcoholic liquors should, in almost all cases, be avoided.

GARDENING

Move young plants of pelargoniums, fuchsias, &c., required for autumnal window plants, into well-drained pots, plunged into a border. Commence the grafting and budding of roses. Take up bulbs as soon as the leaves grow yellow. Keep dry in paper bags till the season for planting comes round again. Some of the quick-flowering annuals, such as Virginia stocks, may still be sown, and the more tender kinds, which have been reared in a hot-bed, planted out. Strike cuttings of verbenas and heliotropes. Plentifully water newly-planted seedlings and all hot-house plants. Sow the last crop of long-pod beans and peas for the season. Turnips are to be sown for succession in the first week of the month, and for a full autumn crop in the third week.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS afford Speedy Relief in
Feverish Attacks and Bilious Headache.



The house famous as Shakespeare's, viewed by thousands of visitors every year, is the house where the poet was born (1564), and is situated in Henley Street. In 1847 it was bought by subscription for £3,000, and vested in the hands of trustees. The interior has undergone changes ; brick has, in places, been substituted for the old timber front ; but since 1847 both interior and exterior have been restored, as nearly as may be, to their original character.

It is said Shakespeare's father purchased the house for £20, a sum equivalent at the present day to about £300 !

England's greatest dramatist and poet was educated at the free Grammar School of Stratford-on-Avon, his native town. As to his young days, little is known definitely, but tradition asserts that he lived riotously, and once narrowly escaped prosecution for deer-stealing. It is a fact, however, that in those days Stratford was a favourite resort of strolling players, and it is possible that through his inclination towards such, Shakespeare incurred some portion of the obloquy that invested the actor of that period.

We know that he married very early, and left his wife and children at Stratford when he proceeded to London, at the age of twenty-two. There, first as actor, and then as playwright, he made rapid successes, and before long we hear of him as part-proprietor, first of the Blackfriars Theatre, and then of the Globe. The Earl of Southampton was his warm patron, 'rare' Ben Jonson his admirer and associate ; Queen Elizabeth and King James I. both bestowed on him their royal favour.

Becoming rich, he purchased a fine house at New Place, Stratford, but did not himself return to settle down until some twelve years before his death. His tomb in the chancel of the Parish Church at Stratford, and many other relics are still shown to visitors, and his will is still preserved at Doctors' Commons.

The first collected edition of his plays appeared, in folio, in 1623, seven years after his death. The only poems that were published during his lifetime were "Venus and Adonis," in 1593, and "The Rape of Lucrece" a year later. His plays number thirty-seven, of which seventeen were printed during the poet's lifetime, though they do not bear his name. They may be divided under five heads—tragic, comic, historical, mythological, and fanciful—and show a magnitude and diversity of genius that place their writer beyond the greatest dramatists that the world has ever produced in any age or in any country. Of late years a discussion has arisen as to the possibility of any man of so small an education having been the author of such erudite and magnificent work. Doubters have fixed upon the famous Chancellor Bacon as a more probable writer, but there are no proofs to establish their somewhat vague arguments.

Shakespeare's own house in New Place was pulled down in 1759, but the site is still shown, close to the new Memorial Theatre.

Holloway's Almanac 1892

JULY.

Moon's Changes.

2nd. First Quarter 2.13 a.m. | 17th. Last Quarter 1.48 a.m.
 10th. Full Moon 1.44 a.m. | 23rd. New Moon 11.31 p.m.
 31st. First Quarter 7.45 p.m.

- | | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | F | Shah of Persia arr. in England, 1889. |
| 2 | S | Sir R. Peel died, 1850. |
| 3 | S | 3rd Sunday after Trinity. [in Eng., '91. |
| 4 | M | German Emperor, Wilhelm II., landed |
| 5 | Tu | Mrs. Jordan, actress, died, 1816. |
| 6 | W | Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1868. |
| 7 | Th | Indian Parcel Post inaugurated, 1885. |
| 8 | F | Police Strike at Bow Street, 1890. |
| 9 | S | Last day for payment of Fire Ins. due |
| 10 | S | 4th Sunday after Trinity. [Midsum'r. |
| 11 | M | Alexandria bombarded, 1882. |
| 12 | Tu | Crimea evacuated, 1856. |
| 13 | W | Ballot Act became law, 1872. |
| 14 | Th | Storming of Bastille, 1789. |
| 15 | F | St. Swithin. Cardinal Manning b., '08. |
| 16 | S | Cawnpore Massacre, 1857. |
| 17 | S | 5th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 18 | M | Wigan Colliery Explosion, 1874. |
| 19 | Tu | Bishop Wilberforce died, 1873. |
| 20 | W | Army Purchase abolished, 1871. |
| 21 | Th | Robert Burns died, 1796. [actor, '52 |
| 22 | F | 1st appearance, in Lon., of J. L. Toole, |
| 23 | S | Ld. Hartington b., '33. Hyde Park |
| 24 | S | 6th Sunday after Trinity. [riots, '66. |
| 25 | M | First telegraph message sent, 1837. |
| 26 | Tu | Irish Church Disestablished, 1869. |
| 27 | W | Atlantic Cable laid, 1866. |
| 28 | Th | Fedl. cruiser 'Alabama' left Mers'y, '62; |
| 29 | F | Ld. Raglan d., '53. [dest'd. Ju. 19, '64. |
| 30 | S | French Revolution, 1830. |
| 31 | S | 7th Sunday after Trinity. |

IMPORTANT.

During the heightened temperature of July, many are apt to become careless and neglectful, rendering themselves liable to epidemic attacks of influenza, ulcerated throat, glandular swellings, indigestion, diarrhoea, etc. The best and surest remedies in these cases are HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Directions for their use accompany each pot and box. Children are often the victims of neglect, in simple ailments, for which these remedies are a certain cure.

GARDENING

In showery weather thin out annuals; they will supply the plants wanted for filling up. Strike pipings of pinks and carnations, and layers may be laid down about the middle of the month. Bud roses if the bark rises freely. Cut down pelargoniums that have done blooming, and take what cuttings are required. Potatoes must have the earth drawn round the roots. Plant out broccoli and celery. Gather roses, elder, lavender, and other plants for distilling. Propagate medicinal and pot-herbs by slips and cuttings. Budding is the principal operation of the month. Hedges and evergreens require cutting.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT are the best remedies for affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs.

ABBOTSFORD



Abbotsford, situated in the parish of Melrose, Scotland, was the home of Sir Walter Scott. A farmhouse known as Cartley Hole, formerly stood upon the site; this was pulled down, and in its place Sir Walter built what has since been called a "Romance in Stone and Lime." Portions of Melrose Abbey, Roselyn Chapel, Holyrood Palace, and Linlithgow Palace, were used in its construction and are most harmoniously blended, forming a mosaic of singular beauty. It stands on the banks of the River Tweed, immortalised by him; a pleasant walk along the cliffs beside the stream conducts to Melrose Abbey, of which he sang so sweetly. Every room of the house is adorned with relics and treasures of art and literature, but perhaps the most interesting of all is the library consisting of 20,000 volumes. Just outside this room is the poet's dressing room, in which his clothes, stick, and favourite chair are still preserved. There is also a fine armoury.

In Scott's genius for work there is a noble example to all. He once said: "I account the capacity to work my original endowment; it is no use your bidding me not to work; you might as well put the kettle on the fire and tell it not to boil." A noble monument in Edinburgh testifies to the national pride in his life and work. The cost was upwards of £15,000. But a nobler monument than this lofty pile is Abbotsford, built and paid for by his industry.

"Waverley"—his first novel—was the title he chose to preserve his incognito; thus the whole series became well known as the Waverley Novels; and it was many years before he admitted himself to be the author, although the fact had long been suspected.

Scott, from his earliest days, seems to have taken a keen interest in the traditions, old customs, and superstitions of the Scottish nation. In 1800 he was chosen Sheriff of Selkirkshire, and six years later obtained a judicial appointment in addition. Abbotsford was built in 1811; in 1821 he became a baronet. Four years later a disaster occurred which embittered the remainder of his life; his publishers, Messrs. Constable, failed for a large sum, Sir Walter himself being involved to the extent of £120,000. Abbotsford was entailed on his eldest son, but his other possessions had to be surrendered to his creditors, who, however, later returned his library, manuscripts, curiosities, and plate in recognition of his having paid off half this great sum.

His health having gradually failed, he journeyed to Italy in hope of amendment, but this was not realised, and he returned to Abbotsford, where he ended his days, in 1832, at the age of 61, he having been born in 1771.

Holloway's Almanac

AUGUST

Moon's Changes.

8th. Full Moon 11.57 a.m. | 22nd. New Moon 10.59 a.m.
15th. Last Quarter 6.37 a.m. | 30th. First Quarter 1.29 p.m.

- | | | |
|----|----|--|
| 1 | M | Bank Holiday. [died, '48. |
| 2 | Tu | Battle of Saarbruck, '70. Capt. Marryat |
| 3 | W | Sir A. Peel, Speaker Ho. of Com., b., '29. |
| 4 | Th | 1st Exam. for Sch' ship at Roy. Holloway |
| 5 | F | M'chester Ship Canal Bill p. '85. [Col. '87. |
| 6 | S | Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844. |
| 7 | S | 8th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 8 | M | Transvaal ceded to Boers, 1881. |
| 9 | Tu | Education Act passed, 1870. |
| 10 | W | Right Hon. G. J. Goschen b., 1831. |
| 11 | Th | Half Quarter Day. Dog-days end. |
| 12 | F | Grouse shoot'g begins. Jas. R. Lowell |
| 13 | S | Gen. Von Moltke retired, '88 [d. '91. |
| 14 | S | 9th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 15 | M | Dock Laborers' Strike com. 1889. |
| 16 | Tu | Matthew Tindal, freethinker, d., 1733. |
| 17 | W | Frederick the Great died, 1786. |
| 18 | Th | 1st iss. Queen's shill'gs, '38 [to Eng. '91. |
| 19 | F | Visit of Fr. Fleet, und. Adml. Gervais, |
| 20 | S | Blackcock Shooting begins. |
| 21 | S | 10th Sun. aft. Trin. 1st Scho'ships Roy. |
| 22 | M | Dr. Pusey b., '00. [Hol'way Col. awd. '87 |
| 23 | Tu | Mrs. Maybrick reprieved, '89. [d., '91. |
| 24 | W | Rt. Hon. H. C. Raikes (P'master Gen.) |
| 25 | Th | Chatterton (boy poet) d., 1770 (aged 17) |
| 26 | F | Prince Consort born, 1819. |
| 27 | S | Sir Rowland Hill died, 1879. |
| 28 | S | 11th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 29 | M | Brigham Young (Mormon) died, 1877. |
| 30 | Tu | J. C. Neild d. '52, bequeathing £250000 to |
| 31 | W | Ld. Wolseley dep. for Egypt, '84. [Queen |

IMPORTANT.

Among the many distressing maladies prevalent during the usually charming month of August, may be enumerated typhoid fever, English cholera, congestion of the liver, nervous debility, diphtheria, etc. In HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, however, the sufferer has the means of immediate relief and speedy recovery. The Pills must be taken in doses sufficient to induce one gentle but free action daily. Holloway's Ointment should be carefully but thoroughly rubbed over the affected parts (which it would be well to first foment with hot water). Diet to be light, but nutritious. Avoid salt meat, pickles, spices, etc., also malt liquors.

GARDENING

Plants, such as fuchsias, which are meant to bloom in the window in autumn, should be prevented from flowering now. Take off the tops of chrysanthemums. Bands tied round buds and grafts should be loosened. According to some, it is better to pot auriculas now than in May. Sow cinerarias, petunias, and calceolarias. Plant out biennial stocks in the borders where they are intended to bloom. Sow lettuce (to stand the winter), spinach and cauliflower, and transplant lettuces and every sort of cabbage. Hoe and thin turnips. Coleworts may still be planted.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT are invaluable
in all complaints incidental to females.

Kensington Palace Green



Thackeray's house at Palace Green, Kensington, London, was built by the famous writer in 1862—out of the proceeds of his literary toil—as a residence for himself, and here he died, Dec. 24th, 1863, only one year after having entered into occupation.

William Makepeace Thackeray was born at Calcutta, and was shortly afterwards sent to England to be educated; his father having died when he was but five years old. His school was the ancient Charterhouse, then not removed from Smithfield; this school life seems to have been disagreeable, to judge from his constant references in his earlier books to the "Slaughterhouse"; later, his memory was less bitter, and he speaks in more friendly tones of "Grey Friars."

When barely eighteen he went up to Trinity College, Cambridge; there the idleness that so often marred his later life cut his stay short. It is interesting, however, to note that his first writings were published in a University paper called "The Snob." From Cambridge he went to Weimar and to Paris in order to study drawing, for which he had ever more inclination than ability.

In 1832 he came of age, and inherited a small fortune of some £500 a year, but the money was soon lost, some through an Indian bank, and some by his own carelessness. In "Fraser's Magazine" he then published "The History of Mr. Samuel Titmarsh," and "The Great Hoggarty Diamond," following these successes with similar sketchy work. In 1843 he had commenced to write for "Punch." Not till 1846 did the first number of "Vanity Fair" appear, a work that at once put Thackeray in the front rank of contemporary novelists. "Pendennis," "Esmond," and "The Newcomes," followed with intervals of about two years between them; some years later "The Virginians," and after that "The Adventures of Philip," and "Dennis Duval," the latter being left unfinished at his death. Nor will his critical abilities be readily forgotten. His "Lectures on the English Humorists," though slightly marred by mannerisms, are biographically most valuable. These he delivered in London in 1851, publishing them two years later.

In 1857 Thackeray stood for Parliament, and suffered a narrow defeat at Oxford; two years later he became the editor of the "Cornhill Magazine," but he resigned this position a year before his death.

Thackeray may briefly be said to have gained his reputation by his astonishing grip of human character, and by his extraordinary powers of satire, humour, and pathos. It is often urged against him that he is a cynic, but so foolish a charge can only be made by those who are unable to distinguish between cynicism and the satire that is only possible with a keen appreciation of human foibles.

In his young days Thackeray liked to reside at the Bedford Hotel in Covent Garden. When he married, in 1838, he went to live in Great Coram Street, whence he moved to lodgings in St. James's Chambers, and in 1847 to a house in Young Street, Kensington.

Holloway's Almanac

1892

SEPTEMBER

Moon's Changes.

6th. Full Moon	9. 8 p.m.	21st. New Moon	1.16 a.m.
13th. Last Quarter	0.50 p.m.	29th. First Quarter	6.19 a.m.

1	TH	Free & Assisted Education instituted,
2	F	Great Fire of London, 1666. [1891.
3	S	Ld. Halsbury (Ld. Chancellor of Eng.)
4	S	12th Sunday after Trinity. [b., 1824.
5	M	Malta taken by the English, 1800.
6	TU	Philharmonic Thea., Islington, bt., '82.
7	W	H.M.S. "Captain" (ironclad), sunk, '70
8	TH	Dock Strike, Southampton, 1890.
9	F	Canon Liddon died, 1890.
10	S	Mungo Park, African trav., b., 1771.
11	S	13th Sunday after Trinity. [1879
12	M	1st Stone Roy. Holloway College laid,
13	TU	Charles James Fox, statesman, d., '06.
14	W	Duke of Wellington d., 1852. [1890
15	TH	Gt. Fire and explo. on Un'gnd. Rail.,
16	F	Fahrenheit, inv. of thermom. d., 1736.
17	S	Mont Cenis Tunnel formally opd., '71.
18	S	14th Sunday after Trinity.
19	M	General Garfield died, 1881.
20	TU	Battle of Alma, 1854.
21	W	Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.
22	TH	Thomas Holloway born, 1800. [1829.
23	F	G.P.O. estab. at St. Martin's-le-Grand,
24	S	Dean Milman (St. Paul's) died, 1868.
25	S	15th Sunday after Trinity.
26	M	Mrs. Thomas Holloway died, 1875.
27	TU	George Cruikshanks died, 1878.
28	W	Strasbourg capitulated, 1870.
29	TH	Michaelmas Day. Ld. Nelson b., 1758.
30	F	Foundation Stone, Nelson Monmt., Trafalgar Sq., laid., '40.

IMPORTANT.

The atmospheric conditions of September, with its variable temperature, render persons more liable to disease in this month than, perhaps, any other; and every one should see that they are provided with those safeguards — HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Eczema and other disfiguring eruptions, boils, and tumours, gout, rheumatism and rheumatic gout may best be treated with these inestimable remedies. Take the Pills frequently, to drive out poison from the blood, and so regulate and strengthen the system. Thoroughly rub the Ointment over the parts affected, after fomentation with hot water.

GARDENING

Place auriculas under shelter for the winter at the end of the month, but allow as much light and air as is consistent with shielding them from frost and heavy rain. Take cactuses indoors, and give very little water. Make cuttings of China roses. Plant out pinks in the beds where they are meant to flower. Thrift, daisy, or gentianella edgings may be planted; the earth should be pressed firmly round the roots by beating it with the back of a spade. Dog's-tooth violet, narcissus, crocus, snowdrop, and such-like bulbs, must now be planted. Earth up celery, and plant lettuce in a sheltered border for winter use. This is the best time for forming new beds of horseradish. Plant endive, lift onions, and place them on a dry border or gravel walk.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT cures Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Cuts, Ringworm, Sprains, Boils & Eruptions.



GAD'S HILL

Chalet

Gad's Hill Place, Higham, Kent, was purchased by Charles Dickens, the popular novelist and reader, in 1856, fourteen years before his death.

It is a red-brick house, near the main road between Rochester and Gravesend. The rooms are of a modest size, and the bedrooms low; but the house is pretty and comfortable, and possesses pleasant views of cornfield and river. In his latter years he did most of his writing in a little Swiss chalet that he had set up in the grounds.

Charles Dickens was born at Portsmouth, in 1812, and may be said to have been self-educated, as the world knows education. His name will ever abide as a household word among English-speaking nations.

His father, a clerk in the Navy Pay Office, removed from Portsmouth to Chatham when his eldest child, the novelist, was but two years old, and the boy lived his early years within sight of the house at Gad's Hill, that was afterwards to be his.

It is said that when quite a boy, he determined to become owner of this house, Said he: "The country is beautiful; there is no healthier and, in my eyes, more beautiful."

Sent at nine years old to earn his living in a warehouse, the child endured the misery that he described in "David Copperfield." At fifteen he was office boy to an Attorney in Gray's Inn. A year later he became a reporter, first at Doctors' Commons, and later of political speeches in the House of Commons.

His first published piece of original writing appeared in 1834, in a magazine; two years later it and similar papers were published under the title, "Sketches by Boz." In the same year appeared the first number of "Pickwick," and the young author's reputation was made. There is scarcely a character or scene in his books with which his poverty had not made him familiar. It is said that his own father and mother are sketched in Mr. Micawber and Mrs. Nickleby.

In 1836 "Bentley's Miscellany" was started, with Dickens as editor, and in its pages "Oliver Twist" was first given to the nation. Ten years later he became editor of the "Daily News," wherein "Pictures from Italy" first appeared; but after a short trial of daily journalism, he found he had no great ability for politics, and resigned his position. Then came "Dombey and Son," "David Copperfield," "Bleak House," and "Little Dorrit." In 1850 Dickens started his weekly periodical, "Household Words."

In 1858 he first appeared in public as a reader of his own works, and his fame as such was only excelled by his popularity as a writer. He appeared in every important town in the United Kingdom, and twice made a lecturing tour through America. Meantime he laboured assiduously at his novels, till death found him with "Edwin Drood" unfinished.

Holloway's Almanac 1892

OCTOBER

Moon's Changes.

6th. Full Moon	6.12 a.m.	20th. New Moon	6.24 p.m.
12th. Last Quarter	9.37 p.m.	28th. First Quarter	9.26 p.m.

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|-------------------|
| 1 | S | Pheasant Shooting begins. | |
| 2 | S | 16th Sunday after Trinity. | [1883] |
| 3 | M | Burnham Beeches secured for public, | |
| 4 | Tu | Corn. of 1st Term Roy. Holloway Col., | |
| 5 | W | 1st English Bible printed, 1535. | [187] |
| 6 | Th | Jenny Lind born, 1821; d. Nov. 2, '87. | |
| 7 | F | Gale; Holyhead breakwater destroy'd, '89. | |
| 8 | S | Cremation inaugurated in England, '82. | |
| 9 | S | 17th Sunday after Trinity. | [1831] |
| 10 | M | Reform Riots; Nottingham Castle bt. | |
| 11 | Tu | Severn Tunnel inundated, 1883. | |
| 12 | W | General Roberts entered Cabul, 1879. | |
| 13 | Th | Elizabeth Fry, philanthropist, d., '45. | |
| 14 | F | Last day for paying Fire Ins. due Mich. | |
| 15 | S | 1st Advt. of Holloway's Pills & Ointment | |
| 16 | S | 18th Sun. aft. Trin. | [appeared, 1837.] |
| 17 | M | Duchess of Edinburgh born, 1853. | |
| 18 | Tu | Last State Lottery in England, 1826. | |
| 19 | W | Dean Swift, writer, died, 1745. | |
| 20 | Th | Tichborne Claimant released, 1884. | |
| 21 | F | Battle of Trafalgar; Nelson killed, '05. | |
| 22 | S | Capt. Mayne Reid died, 1883. | |
| 23 | S | 19th Sunday after Trinity. | |
| 24 | M | Michaelmas Law Sittings begin. | |
| 25 | Tu | Charge of Lt. Brigade at Balaclava, '54. | |
| 26 | W | William Hogarth, painter, d., 1764. | |
| 27 | Th | Lord Iddesleigh born, 1818. | |
| 28 | F | Royal Exchange opd. by Queen, 1844. | |
| 29 | S | Hare Hunting begins. | |
| 30 | S | 20th Sunday after Trinity. | |
| 31 | M | Gt. Fire at Tower of London, 1840 | |

IMPORTANT.

The month of October—warning us to prepare for dull winter—brings many troubles in the form of diseases, ready to attack wherever they may find a weak spot, and it will be found there is no surer means of combating all ailments than with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. They are a complete remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery, liver and lung complaints, biliousness, impairment of the digestive organs, etc., etc.; in fact, as reliable family medicines they are unequalled.

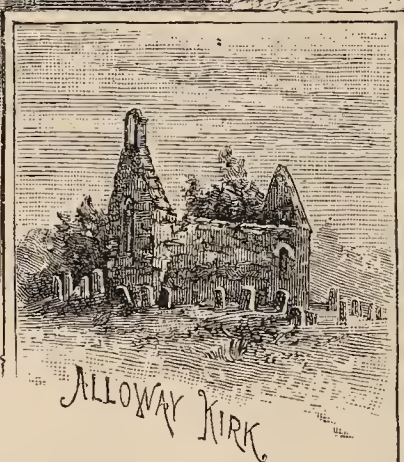
GARDENING

Early in the month pot window plants intended for early spring; plant them in dry soil. Prepare beds for tulips, hyacinths, etc. Dig to the depth of eighteen inches, and well drain. Take up scarlet lobelias, divide, and plant in pots for the winter: they are apt to decay if left out. Dig up parsnips, carrots, potatoes, and beets. Spinach beds should be weeded out. Potatoes and other vegetables should be housed.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT are the most reliable remedies for Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Sciatica, &c.



Locklea Tarbolton.



The house in which Robert Burns was born is a mere two-roomed cottage, for some time used as an alehouse, but now belonging to the trustees of the Burns' Monument, a small fee being charged to visitors. For seven years he lived in Tarbolton parish, and there his earliest poems were written. Burns at one time occupied a farm at Mossgiel, which is shown to visitors in its original condition.

This prodigy of literature, as Carlyle styles Burns, is, without doubt, the greatest poet that ever sprang from the bosom of a people, and from Scotland his memory will never fade.

Burns was born on January 25th, 1759, in a cottage about two miles from Ayr, where his father owned a small farm. Having obtained but a rudimentary education, we hear of him as labourer on the farm in his fourteenth year. Later, sent to school at Kirkoswald, he became a great reader in such moments of leisure as he could snatch from his labours in the field; Scottish ballads having, even in these days, the greatest fascination for him. His father, being constantly unsuccessful, migrated from farm to farm, dying when the poet was but twenty-five years of age.

During this period, in 1781, he went to Irvine to learn the trade of a flax-dresser, but a fire destroyed his shop and what little property he had acquired. He had already begun to attempt to obliterate the memory of his misfortunes by wild dissipation. Affairs did not improve, and Burns resolved to emigrate to Jamaica. Although he had actually taken his passage, he abandoned this idea under the excitement created by the success of his first book of poems, published in Kilmarnock in 1786. His life began to be filled with brighter prospects. Though it brought the poet but £20 in money, it served to introduce him to eminent literary men of Edinburgh, whither he was invited, and made much of. The following year he obtained £400 for the second edition of his poems, and was thereby enabled to take a long rambling tour through both the highlands and lowlands of Scotland.

In 1788 he took a new farm at Ellisland, in Dumfriesshire, but again was unlucky, being glad to accept an excise appointment worth but £50 a year. For his ever famous songs, written about this time for a work entitled "The Melodies of Scotland: the Poetry by Robert Burns," some hundreds in all, he received the miserable pay of £5. His revolutionary sentiments—this being the time of the French Revolution—separated him from his Tory friends in Edinburgh, and in his voluntary seclusion he grew prematurely old, dying of gradual decline, in his thirty-eighth year, in most pitiable poverty.

Holloway's Almanac 1892

NOVEMBER

MOON'S CHANGES.

4th. Full Moon	3.49 p.m.	19th. New Moon	1.19 p.m.
11th. Last Quarter	10. 2 a.m.	27th. First Quarter	10.28 a.m.

- | | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | Tu | Mrs. Thos. Holloway b.'14; d. Sep. 26, |
| 2 | W | India proclaimed an Empire, '58. ['75. |
| 3 | Th | S.S. "Gt. Eastern" launched, '57. ['90 |
| 4 | F | Un'gnd.Elec.Rail (Stock'l to City) opd. |
| 5 | S | Gunpowder Plot, 1605. Bat. of Inker- |
| 6 | S | 21st Sunday after Trinity. [man, '54. |
| 7 | M | Holborn Viaduct, London, opd., '69. |
| 8 | Tu | John Milton, poet, d., 1674; b. Dec 9, 1608 |
| 9 | W | Prince of Wales b., '41. Ld. Mayor's Day |
| 10 | Th | Tennyson, poet, elevated to Peerage, '83 |
| 11 | F | Raily. Accidt. at Taunton, '90; many |
| 12 | S | H.M.S. "Serpent" wrecked, '90. [killed |
| 13 | S | 22nd Sun. aft. Trin. [Woodstock., Ont. '90 |
| 14 | M | Birchall (mur. of Mr. Benwell) excu. at |
| 15 | Tu | H. M. Stanley found Livingstone, '71. |
| 16 | W | Wombwell, menagerie proprietor, d., '50 |
| 17 | Th | Decree Nisi in O'Shea-Parnell Div. '90. |
| 18 | F | Funl. of Duke of Wellington, 1852. |
| 19 | S | Lancashire Cotton Crisis ended, 1876. |
| 20 | S | 23rd Sunday after Trinity. |
| 21 | M | Princess Royal (Empress Frederick of |
| 22 | Tu | Lord Clive died, 1774. [Germy., b., '40. |
| 23 | W | John Knox, reformer, died, 1572. |
| 24 | Th | Smithfield Market, London, opd., '68. |
| 25 | F | Suez Canal Shares pur. by Govt., '75. |
| 26 | S | First Eddystone Lighthouse destroyed, |
| 27 | S | 1st Sunday in Advent. [1703. |
| 28 | M | "Times" first printed by steam, 1814. |
| 29 | Tu | 1st London School Board elect., 1870. |
| 30 | W | St. Andrew's Day. |

IMPORTANT.

The fogs of November engender many affections of the breathing organs, throat, chest, etc. When attacked by any of these troubles the patient should keep in a warm, even temperature; take three to six of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS three times a day; and rub into the glands of the neck a quantity of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, which may be also spread upon a hot linseed poultice, and so applied. The inhaling of steam will afford much relief. Diet must be light, but as nourishing as possible.

GARDENING

Take up dahlia roots and label them. Let the roots dry gradually; lay in a shallow box, cover with sand, and house them in any dry place, free from frost. Plant tulips and hyacinths three or four inches deep and six inches apart, in beds, as early in the month as possible. Protect from heavy rain till the roots have taken firm hold of the soil, with fern leaves, or straw, fastened down by willow rods, or with thin turfs with the grass side downward. Plant deciduous trees and shrubs. Take up early broccoli, endive, late cauliflower, and lettuces, and protect them from frost.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT for Wheezing, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.



Newstead Abbey, Nottingham, is famous throughout the world as the ancestral home of Lord Byron. He inherited it from his grand-uncle, who, under pangs of remorse for having killed his neighbour in a brawl, shut himself up at Newstead, and allowed the place to sink into dilapidation, and it was in this state when it came into the possession of the poet, who at the time, and throughout his life, was poor.

Nearly a mile's drive separates the Mansion from the Park gates, and then, at an unexpected dip of the road, the mimic forts, fountains, lake, and ruins of the Monastic pile, and the newer portions of Newstead Abbey, come suddenly in sight. A small oaken door, upon which hangs an antique Italian knocker, forms the entrance to the pile. The hall is decorated with hunting trophies, principally from Africa and India, the gay plumage of birds contrasting with the many relics of the Middle Ages that stand between them.

Byron's bed and dressing-room remain as he left them. Upon the walls are the portraits of Fox, of his factotum, painted with a churchwarden pipe, and of a prize-fighter. The view from the bedroom window shows, beyond the lake, the miniature fortress, and a swelling wooded knoll. There is also to be seen a revolving table, upon which Byron wrote "Childe Harold." Other relics, such as boxing-gloves, foils, candlesticks, and inkstand, are carefully preserved.

In one room, Livingstone, during his last visit to England, stayed. There he wrote his last book. The cap he wore at the time of his heroic death is also preserved in a corridor near the room which is called Livingstone's. The breakfast-room, originally the Abbot's parlour, was Byron's dining-room. The grand saloon and great dining-hall, which are the wonder of visitors, were, in his time, only ruins.

Born in 1788, Byron was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, where he wrote his "Hours of Idleness." He married Miss Millbanke in 1815, but the union was not a happy one, and his wife left him but little more than a year after the marriage, and a few months later he left England for ever. He died of fever, at Greece, in 1824, being only 36 years of age.

Holloway's Almanac

1892

DECEMBER

Moon's Changes.

4th. Full Moon	2.17 a.m.	19th. New Moon	8.13 a.m.
11th. Last Quarter	2 30 a.m.	26th. First Quarter	9.22 p.m.

1	TH	Princess of Wales born, 1844.
2	F	St. Paul's Cathedral opened, 1697.
3	S	Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury,
4	S	2nd Sunday in Advent. [d., 1882.
5	M	Rome made the Capital of Italy, '70.
6	TU	Jefferson Davis d.'89. H.M. Thea.bt.'60
7	W	Disraeli's first speech in Parl., 1837.
8	TH	Ring Thea., Vienna, bt., loss of life, '81.
9	F	Bramah, inv. of noted locks, &c. d., '14.
10	S	Agricultural Hall, Islington, opd., '62.
11	S	3rd Sunday in Advent.
12	M	Sir J. E. Boehm, sculptor, died, 1890.
13	TU	Dynamite explo., Lon. Bdg., '84. [78.
14	W	Prince Consort d., '61. Princess Alice d.
15	TH	Leadenhall Market, Lond., opd., 1881.
16	F	George Whitfield, preacher, b., 1714.
17	S	Gun-Cotton invented, 1845.
18	S	4th Sunday in Advent.
19	M	Ld. Beaconsfield b., '05; d. April 19, '81.
20	TU	Louis Napoleon elec. Pres. of Fr. Repub.
21	W	Shortest Day. St. Thomas. [1848.
22	TH	"Goliath," training ship, burnt, '75.
23	F	Prince Consort buried, 1861.
24	S	W. M. Thackeray died, 1863.
25	S	Christmas Day.
26	M	Bank Holiday. Thomas Holloway d.,
27	TU	Charles Lamb died, 1834. [1883.
28	W	Tay Bridge disaster, 1879.
29	TH	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone b., 1809.
30	F	Great Fire at Crystal Palace, 1866.
31	S	Gambetta died '82; born Oct. 29, '38

IMPORTANT.

The month of December is a peculiarly trying one to many persons, for in addition to the ailments of the preceding month, we encounter diseases arising from defective circulation and bad condition of the blood, glandular swellings generally, and skin eruptions. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT are a perfect antidote to these disorders, being gentle and soothing in their action, yet thoroughly searching and penetrating. For other minor—but none the less inconvenient—ailments, such as chilblains, chapped face and hands, etc., HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is a safe and certain remedy; while for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, ringworm, etc., its marvellous virtues are well known throughout the world.

GARDENING

Tea-roses should be placed safely out of the reach of frost. Fuchsias that are to remain out all the winter should be cut down, and roots covered with litter or coal-ashes. In frosty weather sprinkle a little light litter over any choice things in open beds. Make plantations of rhubarb, sea-kale, asparagus, and horseradish. Sow early peas and beans on dry, warm slopes. A delicate salad may be obtained in five or six weeks by packing roots of dandelion in leaf-mould, and putting them into gentle heat. Dig round old fruit trees. If any trees grow too luxuriantly to bear well, root-prune them. Turn up the ground thoroughly for exposure to the frost and snow.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT for Indigestion,
Want of Energy, and Lack of Tone.**



Burnham Thorpe.

This illustration shews the birthplace of England's greatest naval hero, Horatio, Viscount Nelson, fourth son of Edmund Nelson, the rector. It is a plain, substantial structure, in no way remarkable, save for the above fact.

Nelson entered the Navy at 11 years of age, and was appointed midshipman under his uncle, Captain Suckling of the *Raisonnable*. After a voyage to the West Indies, he was entered on *H.M.S. Carcass*, and proceeded on an expedition to the North Pole, in the course of which occurred his memorable adventure with a white bear. In 1777 he became lieutenant, and was made post-captain only two years later.

Peace having been signed in 1783, he married a Mrs. Nesbit, the widow of a doctor in the Leeward Islands. On war again breaking out he commanded the *Agamemnon*, losing an eye at the siege of Calvi. In 1796, when Commodore of the Mediterranean Fleet, he took a prominent part in the famous victory off Cape St. Vincent, engaging the giant *Santissima Trinidad*, of 136 guns, with his own ship the *Captain*, of 74 guns, and then capturing the *St. Nicholas*, of 80, and the *San Joseph*, of 112 guns. For this gallantry he was appointed Admiral of the Blue, and given the command of the squadron blockading Cadiz. In his attempt to capture Teneriffe Nelson was repulsed, and here he lost his right arm, narrowly escaping with his life. In 1798 was fought the Battle of the Nile, wherein he obtained a brilliant victory over the French fleet at Aboukir Bay, being therefor created Baron Nelson of the Nile.

Three years later came the Battle of the Baltic, where he defeated a Danish fleet, 17 vessels being sunk or captured. He received the supreme command of the Mediterranean Fleet early in 1803, but no decisive engagement took place until October 21st, 1805, when Lord Nelson defeated the combined French and Spanish forces off Cape Trafalgar. With his flagship, the famous *Victory*, he engaged his old antagonist the *Santissima Trinidad*. Unlike a commander of the present day, he suffered his uniform and star to proclaim his rank, and in consequence fell a victim to the sharpshooters in the enemy's tops. He lived just long enough to be assured of his complete victory.

His body was preserved and sent home for a national burial in St. Paul's Cathedral. The coffin was constructed out of the mast of the *L'Orient*, which was blown up at the battle of the Nile. His own flag was to have been placed over his tomb, but the sailors who had carried the coffin, seized by sudden impulse, tore it to pieces—which are, no doubt, still preserved as valued relics.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE, Egham, Surrey, for the higher education of women, was erected by the late Mr. Holloway (proprietor of Holloway's Pills and Ointment), of 78, New Oxford Street, at a personal cost of £750,000, as a memorial to his late wife. It stands in freehold grounds which cover an area of ninety-five acres, and consists of a double quadrangle 500 feet in length and 350 feet in depth, and furnishes accommodation for 350 students. There is a chapel 100 feet long, and a recreation hall 100 feet in length by 30 feet in width. Twelve foundation scholarships have been established, each of £30 per annum, to be held for two years. A museum, picture gallery, music rooms, gymnasium, and a racket court are provided for exercise and recreation. The picture gallery, which is 100 feet long by 30 feet wide and 30 feet high, has its walls adorned with a collection of paintings by the most famous modern artists, and purchased by the noble founder at a cost of £90,000. A drawing of this Institution, which was opened by Her Gracious Majesty, appears on the inside cover of this book.

AMERICAN VISITORS IN EUROPE.—It is estimated that the number of cabin passengers who come to Europe from America every year is 90,000, at the cost of £3,600,000.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

Year.	Winner.	Won by	Year.	Winner.	Won by
1829	Oxford	Easily.	1868	Oxford	3 lengths.
1836	Cambridge	1 min.	1869	Oxford	3 lengths.
1839	Cambridge	1 min. 45 sec.	1870	Cambridge	1 length.
1840	Cambridge	Two-thirds length.	1871	Cambridge	Three-qr. length.
1841	Cambridge	1 min. 4 sec.	1872	Cambridge	2 lengths.
1842	Oxford	13 sec.	1873	Cambridge	3 lengths.
1845	Cambridge	30 sec.	1874	Cambridge	3 lengths.
1846	Cambridge	2 lengths.	1875	Oxford	30 sec.
1849	Cambridge	Easily.	1876	Cambridge	5 lengths.
1849	Oxford	Foul.	1877	Dead-heat	—
1852	Oxford	27 sec.	1878	Oxford	37 sec.
1854	Oxford	11 strokes.	1879	Cambridge	3½ lengths.
1856	Cambridge	Half length.	1880	Oxford	3½ lengths.
1857	Oxford	35 sec.	1881	Oxford	3 lengths.
1858	Cambridge	22 sec.	1882	Oxford	Easily.
1859	Oxford	Cambridge sank.	1883	Oxford	Easily.
1860	Cambridge	1 length.	1884	Cambridge	3 lengths.
1861	Oxford	48 sec.	1885	Oxford	Easily.
1862	Oxford	30 sec.	1886	Cambridge	Two-thirds length.
1863	Oxford	43 sec.	1887	Cambridge	3½ lengths.
1864	Oxford	26 sec.	1888	Cambridge	8 lengths.
1865	Oxford	4 lengths.	1889	Cambridge	3 lengths.
1866	Oxford	2 lengths.	1890	Oxford	2 lengths.
1867	Oxford	Half length.	1891	Oxford	Half length.

IN New South Wales one-third of the population, and in Queensland one-fourth of the population, is Irish.

FEMALE LABOUR.—One-sixth of the Postal Department business in London is conducted by women.

AT Acosta a Roman metal pen has been found slit in exactly the same fashion as the present steel pen. The Dutch invented a metal pen in 1717; but it was not until many years later that the hand screw-press, which made the first cheap steel pen, came into use.

CONTAGIOUS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

It will often relieve a mother's anxiety to know how long after a child has been exposed to a contagious disease there is danger that the disease has been contracted. The following table gives the *period of incubation*—or anxious period—and other information concerning the more important diseases:—

Disease.	Symptoms usually appear	Anxious period ranges from	Patient is infectious
Chicken-pox ...	within 14 days	10-18 days.	Until all scabs have fallen off.
Diphtheria	" 2 "	2- 5 "	14 days aft. disappearance of membrane
Measles... ..	" 14 "	10-14 "	*Until scaling and cough have ceased.
Mumps	" 10-22 "	16-24 "	14 days from commencement.
Rotheln, or German Measles ...	" 14 "	12-20 "	10-14 days from commencement.
Scarlet Fever ...	" 4 "	1- 7 "	Until all scaling has ceased.
Small-pox	" 12-17 "	1-14 "	Until all scabs have fallen off.
Typhoid Fever ...	" 11 "	1-28 "	Until diarrhoea ceases.
Whooping-cough.	" 14 "	7-14 "	†Six weeks from beginning to whoop.

* In measles the patient is infectious three days before the eruption appears.

† In whooping cough the patient is infectious during the primary cough, which may be three weeks before the whooping begins.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

THE HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM, Virginia Water, Berks, was also built by Mr. Holloway, the Founder of the Royal Holloway College, who, impressed with the desirability of giving a further impetus to the art of combating mental ailments, conceived the noble idea of founding this princely establishment, devoting no less a sum than £260,000 for this purpose. It stands in its own grounds, twenty acres in extent, and has a frontage of 506 feet, with two wings, each 250 feet in length, there being four stories in the main building and three in the wings. The whole contains 480 rooms, affording accommodation for 150 men and the same number of women patients. The entrance hall and staircase, the dining hall and the recreation room, are marvels of decoration. The latter has a floor space of 90 feet by 40 feet, with a height of 50 feet.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.—With the natives of Burmah it is a belief that people born on a Monday are jealous; on Tuesday, honest; Wednesday, quick-tempered but soon calm again; Thursday, mild; Friday, talkative; Saturday, hot-tempered and quarrelsome; while Sunday's children will always be parsimonious.

CHELMORTON CHURCH, on the Peak of Derbyshire, has the reputation of being the highest church above the level of the sea in England, being about two thousand feet in elevation.

DERBY AND OAKS WINNERS.

Year.	Derby.	Oaks.	Year.	Derby.	Oaks.
1840	Little Wonder ...	Crucifix.	1867	Hermit	Hippia.
1841	Coronation	Ghuznee.	1868	Blue Gown	Formosa.
1842	Attila	Our Nell.	1869	Pretender	Brigantine.
1843	Cotherstone... ..	Poison.	1870	Kingcraft	Gamos.
1844	Orlando... ..	Princess.	1871	Favonius	Hannah.
1845	Merry Monarch... ..	Refraction.	1872	Cremorne	Reine.
1846	Pyrrhus... ..	Mendicant.	1873	Doncaster	Marie Stuart.
1847	The Cossack	Miami. .	1874	George Frederick..	Apology.
1848	Surplice	Cymba.	1875	Galopin	Spinaway.
1849	Flying Dutchman	Lady Evelyn.	1876	Kisber	{ Camelia } dead
1850	Voltigeur	Rhedycina.			{ Enguerrande } heat.
1851	Teddington	Iris.	1877	Silvio	Placida.
1852	Dan'l O'Rourke ...	Songstress.	1878	Sefton	Jannette.
1853	West Australian..	Catherine Hayes.	1879	Sir Bevys	Wheel of Fortune
1854	Andover	Mincemeat.	1880	Bend Or	Jenny Howlett.
1855	Wild Dayrell	Marchioness.	1881	Iroquois	Thebais.
1856	Ellington	Mincepie.	1882	Shotover... ..	Geheimniss.
1857	Blink Bonny	Blink Bonny.	1883	St. Blaise	Bonny Jean.
1858	Beadsman	Governess.	1884	{ St. Gatien } dead	{ Busybody.
1859	Musjid	Summerside		{ Harvester } heat	
1860	Thormanby... ..	Butterfly.	1885	Melton	Lonely.
1861	Kettledrum	Brown Duchess.	1886	Ormonde	Miss Jummy.
1862	Caractacus	Feu de Joie.	1887	Merry Hampton ...	Reve d'Or.
1863	Macaroni	Queen Bertha.	1888	Ayrshire... ..	Seabreeze.
1864	Blair Athol	Fille de l'Air.	1889	Donovan... ..	L'Abbesse de Jouarre.
1865	Gladiateur	Regalia.	1890	Sainfoin	Memoir.
1866	Lord Lyon	Tormentor.	1891	Common... ..	Mimi.

DR. CASPER, of Berlin, has calculated that the mortality among bachelors from the age of thirty to forty-five years is twenty-seven per cent., whilst among married men of the same age it is only eighteen per cent. For forty-one bachelors who attain the age of forty years, there are seventy-eight married men who attain the same age. The difference is still more striking in persons of advanced age. At sixty years of age there remain but twenty-two bachelors for forty-eight married men; at seventy years, eleven bachelors for twenty-seven married; and at eighty years, three bachelors for nine married men.

THE Princess Ann of Bohemia was the first who introduced side-saddles into England. It was in the year 1399; prior to which ladies either rode on pillion, or astride like men.

THE umbrella first came into general use at the close of the last century.

THE longest bridge in the world is the Lion Bridge near Sangang, in China. It extends five and one-fourth miles over an area of the Yellow Sea, and is supported by 300 huge stone arches. The roadway is 70 feet above the water, and is enclosed in an iron network. A marble lion, 21 feet long, rests on the crown of every pillar.

It is reported that the highest inhabited place in the world is Galera, a railway village in Peru, 15,635 feet above the sea, or within 100 feet of the summit of Mont Blanc.

It has been computed that the death-rate of the globe is 67 a minute 97,790 a day, and 35,639,835 a year; and the birth-rate 70 a minute, 100,800 a day, and 36,792,000 a year.

TESTIMONIALS

TREDWORTH GIRLS' SCHOOL, GLOUCESTER,
November 20, 1890.

MR. T. HOLLOWAY.

Dear Sir,—Some time ago I gave some of your Ointment to a friend of mine who was suffering from Eczema, and she found it did her so much good that she continued the treatment; and now, I am glad to say, she is entirely free from the disease.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this.—Faithfully yours,
(Signed) M. A. DARCH, Head Mistress.

4, EARNEY-STREET, ALTRINCHAM, CHESHIRE,
September 22, 1888.

MR. THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

Dear Sir,—Some years ago I fell ill, and my doctors all said I was suffering from Rheumatism and Gout. They advised me to visit Buxton and take a course of baths. I became an inmate of the famous hospital there for some time, but with no good result. I then tried the hydropathic treatment, and became worse than ever. From time to time I adopted various remedies to no purpose, until a friend, at last, brought me a box of your Pills and a pot of Ointment. I derived such benefit from them that I continued using them; and, at the end of a few months, I was cured (having been previously given up as *incurable*). I take them regularly, and cannot thank you too much for the great relief they afford me. I should be pleased to answer any references to me.—I remain, yours very respectfully,
(Signed) MARTHA HOLT.

P.S.—I am now 65 years of age.

The following letter was addressed to Mr. F. Earle, Chemist, Market-place, Hull:—

WILLINGTON-STREET, HULL,
April 26, 1889.

MR. EARLE, Chemist.

Dear Sir,—I wish to bear my testimony to the value of Holloway's Ointment in a most obstinate case of Bleeding Tumour and Piles. I have been using the Ointment regularly, and have found great benefit from the same. By constant application I have healed an old sore that I began to think never would heal. I have found it soothing and healing, and yet, when the part required it, drawing.

I shall be glad if you will let Mr. Holloway know the great relief I have found from persevering in the use of his Ointment.—I am, Dear Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) RUTH WOODALL.

BRADENHAM, HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKS, February 24, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I have used your Pills for the last twenty years, and have derived much benefit from them. I commenced using them when suffering from a most painful complaint, for which my doctor could do nothing unless I underwent a most severe operation; but by persevering with your Pills I quite recovered. Thanking you very much—Faithfully yours,
(Signed) JANE FARMER.

RENDAL-STREET, WEST MARSH, GREAT GRIMSBY, January 20, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you that my legs—thanks to your Ointment—are now quite well. For a number of years I have been subject to attacks of Bronchitis every winter, which have confined me to bed, and caused me much suffering. This winter, however, I have been able to go about and attend to my household duties without the loss of a single day in bed. This wonderful change in my health—for I have often spent six weeks in bed during severe weather—I attribute entirely to your Pills and Ointment. Thank God that I ever began to use them! They are, indeed, invaluable. My friends tell me I look ten years younger. I have much to be thankful for.—Your friend, with deepest gratitude,
(Signed) M. CARR.

USEFUL DOMESTIC INFORMATION.

CARE OF BOOKS.—Books bound in calf or Russia leather soon deteriorate if kept in a room lighted by gas, which, however, has but little effect on morocco leather, and scarcely any on vellum. Leather-bound books suffer most on the highest shelves of a gas-lighted room; it is therefore advisable to place them on the lower shelves.

TO RESTORE DRY WALNUTS.—When beginning to shrink and dry let them lie, in their shells, in a solution of strong salt and water for twelve or fourteen hours, as they may require it, and it will restore them to their original freshness. Do this about once a month if you wish to keep them, for if too far shrivelled they will not plump out again.

TO REMOVE HERBS AND FLOWERS IN THE SUMMER.—If you have occasion to transplant in the summer season let it be in the evening, after the heat has passed; plant and water the same immediately, and there will be no danger from the heat next day; but be careful in digging up the earth that you do not break any of the young shoots, as the sap exudes out of the same to the great danger of the plants.

TO CLEAN FRENCH KID GLOVES.—Place the gloves on your hands, and wash them (as if washing the hands) in spirits of turpentine, until clean; then hang them up in a warm place, or where there is a current of air, and the smell of turpentine will be removed.

TO CLEAN SPONGE.—Immerse it in cold buttermilk, letting it remain a few hours, then wash out in clean water.

TO CLEAN FLOOR CLOTHS.—These should be dry rubbed every day, for wetting spoils and soon wears them out. Cleaning occasionally with milk, and well rubbing when dry will make them look fresh and bright.

TO CLEAN CARPETS.—Add to a pail of cold water three gills of ox-gall. Apply this to the carpet with a soft brush; it will raise a lather, which must be washed off with clear, cold water. Rub dry with a clean cloth.

TO CLEAN LEATHER GOODS, such as portmanteaus, hat cases, &c., dissolve a little oxalic acid in warm water, with which thoroughly sponge the articles; dry them and apply a little furniture cream, polishing with a clean duster. Remember oxalic acid is poisonous.

BLACK LEATHER HANDBAGS, &c., may be revived in the following manner:—To a tablespoonful of gin add a tablespoonful of sugar; thicken with ivory black; then stir in the yolks of two eggs and the white of one, well beaten. Mix well, and use as common blacking.

TO PRESERVE THE TEETH.—Rinse the mouth with cold water every morning, then apply to the gums a soft brush or sponge, moistened with tincture of myrrh and rose water, in equal quantities; after which, rub the teeth with a brush dipped in above mixture and covered with finely-powdered charcoal of the areca nut; finish by rinsing the mouth out again with cold water.

TO REMOVE GREASE FROM GARMENTS.—Dissolve a tablespoonful of salt in four tablespoonfuls of alcohol; shake well, and apply with a sponge.

TO REMOVE WINE STAINS FROM LINEN.—Hold the article in milk while the latter is boiling on the fire, and the stains will quickly disappear.

TO REMOVE FRUIT STAINS FROM LINEN.—Rub each side of stain with yellow soap, tie up a piece of pearlsh in the article marked, and soak well in hot water, or boil. Expose to air and sun until stain is removed.

TO REMOVE STAINS FROM BLACK CLOTH.—Boil a couple of handfuls of fig or ivy leaves in half a pint of water till the liquid is reduced to a quarter of a pint. Leave it until cool, then apply it to the cloth with a piece of sponge or soft rag.

TO MAKE GINGER-BEER.—White sugar, 5 lbs.; lemon juice, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint; honey, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; bruised ginger, 5 ozs.; water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. Boil the ginger in three quarts of the water for half an hour, then add the sugar, lemon juice, and honey, with the remainder of the water, and strain through a cloth. When cold, add a quarter of the white of an egg and a small teaspoonful of essence of lemon; let the whole stand four days, and bottle; it will keep for many months.

TO KILL COCKROACHES.—Mix a teacupful of plaster of Paris with double the quantity of oatmeal and a little sugar. Place this on the floor, or in the holes where they frequent.

TO KEEP AWAY INSECTS FROM BIRDCAGES.—Suspend a small bag of sulphur in the cage. This is said to be healthful for birds generally.

A LITTLE powdered charcoal, mixed with clear water, thrown into a sink, will disinfect and deodorize it.

CEMENT TO UNITE GLASS TO IRON.—Mix into a paste with linseed oil equal parts of litharge, fine dry white sand, and plaster of Paris, with one-third part of powdered resin. It should be allowed to remain mixed for three or four hours before application, but must be used before the expiration of twelve hours.

TO PREVENT THE SHRINKING OF FLANNEL.—Put the new flannel (before it is cut out for garments) into clear cold water, keep it in for a fortnight, changing the water every alternate day, and then wash out the oily matter with warm water and soap. When done in this way the flannel will neither shrink nor get hard.

ENAMELLED KETTLES.—The silicious mixture infused upon iron to form an enamel for kettles and saucepans, frequently contains lead, which is used as a flux. Boiling vinegar and many other vegetable acids are sufficient to dissolve the coating and extract a dangerous portion of the lead. It is safer to use plain cast iron, in spite of its tendency to oxydise and discolour the materials cooked.

TESTIMONIALS

ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL, DUDLEY,

March 31, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—Your Ointment is well known here, and effects many wonderful cures. A friend of mine had two gathered fingers, with great swelling and extreme pain. His club doctor had been attending him for a fortnight without benefit. I gave him some of your Ointment on Sunday morning, and on the following Thursday the new skin was formed. A poor woman had an abscess on the back of her wrist; she had been to a doctor for a month—the Ointment cured it in a fortnight. I have myself found it most effective for chilblains.—Yours truly,

(Signed) E. GRIFFITHS.

CWM AVON, GLAMORGAN.

MR. THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—For more than a quarter of a century your Medicines have been our “family physician” with such beneficial results that I shall never change for another.—Yours,

(Signed) JAMES C. ALFORD, Postmaster.

The following extract from a letter forwarded by Mr. S. B. Strange, Chemist, Hanham, near Bristol, gives the testimony (in his own words) of a miner who effected a wondrous cure with Holloway's remedies:—

July 4, 1887.

“I have to thank God that ever I heard of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. I had two large wounds in my left leg and calf, and one large one in my right leg, for over four years, and I could get nothing to heal them; they got worse and worse! For nearly three years I tried seven or eight different doctors, who treated me with great attention; but none could heal my wounds. I then—as they advised me—went into the infirmary for four or five months, but came out worse than I went in! At last I was persuaded to come and ask your advice, which I did, and you told me to use Holloway's Pills and Ointment only, according to printed directions. I tried them at once, and continued their use for five months. My legs rapidly healed, and are now perfectly well. I go to my work in the pit as though they had never been bad. I am a wonder to hundreds, and I recommend Holloway's Pills and Ointment to every sufferer I come across.”

BREDFIELD, NEAR WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK.

DEAR SIR,—After using your Pills for several years for various complaints with which my wife, my family, and I myself have been afflicted, we know them to be most valuable remedies. My wife and children have recently been suffering from that dreadful malady called “Influenza,” but which seems more like a fever. A few doses of your Pills set them quite right again, and we therefore feel that we cannot speak too highly of their merits nor recommend them too widely among our friends.

Yours, truly thankful,

(Signed) EPHRAIM CATCHPOLE.

BOARD SCHOOL, HAILSHAM,

T. HOLLOWAY, ESQ.

March 17, 1890.

Dear Sir,—The effects produced by the use of your Ointment and Pills have fully convinced a lady friend of mine that they are specific remedies for Swellings and Diseases of the Breast.

She always uses and commends them for affections of the throat, and a rapid cure always results

We are, indeed, both of us enthusiastic believers in your wonderful remedies.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) CHARLES F. FOWLER.

GOLDEN RULES FOR PRESERVING HEALTH.

What is Youth without Health? How terrible is old age that lacks it! The most ordinary mind can grasp the simple hints for preserving health in persons of all ages and sexes embodied in the pamphlet supplied with every box of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Moderation in eating and drinking, regularity in exercise, recreation and rest, cleanliness, equanimity of temper and equality of temperature, these are the essentials to that which surpasses all wealth—health of mind and body.

Exercise should be begun and finished gradually—never abruptly.

Avoid standing still in cold weather, particularly so after any degree of exercise.

Avoid beginning a journey without taking breakfast. Do not eat a substantial meal immediately after fatiguing exercise; allow the body to become cool by resting awhile.

Clothes, such as flannel and linen, worn next to the skin should be changed often.

Avoid clothes damp from the wash-tub. Still more, avoid clothes damp and dirty with the perspiration of the body. Frequent change of clothing greatly promotes the secretion from the skin, so necessary to health.

Bathe regularly. Unless the skin is in active condition the cold will close the pores, and thus assist the inroads of disease. The plagues which during the Middle Ages devastated the different countries of the world were all caused by uncleanliness. To be healthy we must be clean. The Romans, the conquerors of the world, were clean; their ruined cities shew baths everywhere.

The right temperature of a cold bath is considered 50°—60° Fahr.; Temperate, 75°—85° Fahr.; Tepid, 85°—96° Fahr.; Warm, 96°—98° Fahr.

To keep the blood pure, invigorate the system, and prevent disease, take frequent moderate doses of Holloway's Pills in accordance with the printed directions. They are alike valuable to young and old.

Hoarseness is caused by a lax or swollen state of the vocal chords. To use them in such a condition must injure their delicate structure, and continued in, produce persistent and irremediable ill-effects.

Never use water which has stood in a lead pipe over night. At least a bucketful should be allowed to run before using.

Do not take tea and coffee more than once or twice a day, and never immediately after a heavy meal, such as dinner. They are sedatives to the stomach and therefore impair digestion, and stimulate the brain which, during the period of food assimilation, ought to have a time of repose.

Never drink tea that has been boiled or has stood long in the teapot, particularly a tin one; poisonous chemicals are extracted which are highly injurious to the stomach.

Alcoholic drinks should never be taken until the work of the day is finished, when a moderate quantity calms the nervous system, but if taken in excess it paralyses it.

Nothing airs and purifies a room like a fire. By the operation of well known laws it causes frequent change of atmosphere.

Open windows both at top and bottom. The fresh air is admitted and foul air expelled.

RATES OF POSTAGE, MONEY ORDERS, SAVINGS BANKS, PARCEL POST, &c.

RATES OF POSTAGE,

Throughout the United Kingdom, for prepaid letters:—

Not exceeding 1 oz.	1d.
Excd. 1 oz. but not excd. 2 oz.	1½d.
" 2 "	2d.
" 4 "	2½d.
" 6 "	3d.
" 8 "	3½d.
" 10 "	4d.
" 12 "	4½d.
And so on at the rate of ½d. for every additional 2 oz.	

A letter posted unpaid is chargeable on delivery with double postage, and a letter posted insufficiently paid is charged double the deficiency.

For rates of Foreign Postage, see the Post Office Guide, which is published quarterly.

POST-CARDS.

Post-cards, available for transmission in the United Kingdom only, are sold at 5½d., or of finer quality at 6d. per ten. They can also be had in smaller numbers, or singly. Foreign post-cards, 1d., 1½d., and 2d. each.

Stout Reply Post-cards are sold at 1½d. each, or six for 8d. Thin Reply Post-cards are charged 1½d. each, or six for 7d.

The front side of Post-cards is for the address only.

INLAND BOOK POST.

The Book Post Rate is one halfpenny for every 2 oz., or fraction of 2 oz. Every book packet must be posted either without a cover, or in a cover entirely open at the ends.

POSTAGE ON INLAND REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.

Prepaid Rate.—On each Registered Newspaper, whether posted singly or in a packet, the postage when prepaid is one halfpenny; but a packet containing two or more Registered Newspapers is not chargeable with a higher postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The Postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp or by the use of a stamped wrapper. Every newspaper, or packet of newspapers, must be posted either without a cover or in a cover entirely open at both ends.

No newspapers may contain an enclosure, or any writing of the nature of a letter.

POST-OFFICE TELEGRAMS.

The charge for Telegrams throughout the United Kingdom is 6d. for 12 words, and ½d. for every additional word. Addresses are charged for. Postage stamps are used for payment, and must be affixed by the sender.

MONEY-ORDERS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Money-orders are granted in the United Kingdom at the following rates:—

For sums not exceeding -	£1, 2d.
" " exc. £1 & not exc. £2	3d.
" " " £2 " " £4	4d.
" " " £4 " " £7	5d.
" " " £7 " " £10	6d.

POSTAL-ORDERS.

A new form of postal order, for fixed sums, is now issued; on those for 1s. and 1s. 6d. the charge is ½d.; for 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 10s. 6d. it is 1d.; for 15s. and 20s. it is 1½d. These notes can pass from hand to hand like money.

MONEY-ORDERS PAYABLE ABROAD.

Money-orders are issued in the United Kingdom on France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, the United States, and several other foreign countries, and on most of our Colonies, at the following rates:—For sums not exceeding £2, 6d.; £5, 1s.; £7, 1s. 6d.; £10, 2s.

REGISTRATION.

On the prepayment of a fee of twopence, any letter, newspaper, or book packet may be re-registered to any place in the United Kingdom or the British Colonies. Every letter, etc., to be registered must be given to an agent of the Post-office, and a receipt obtained for it. Registered letter envelopes are sold at all Post-offices.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

No deposit of less than a shilling is received, nor any pence, and not more than £30 in one year. No further deposit is allowed when the amount standing in depositor's name exceeds £150, exclusive of interest. Interest is allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. (or 6d. in the pound) per annum—that is, at the rate of one halfpenny per pound per month.

At every Post-office in the United Kingdom forms for making small deposits are now issued gratuitously. Each form has twelve divisions, in each of which a penny postage stamp can be placed; when the twelve stamps are filled in it is received at any Post-office Savings Bank as one shilling.

Any person can now invest at any Post-office Savings Bank small sums in Government Stocks; not less than £10, and not more than £100 in any one year. The amount held by any one investor must not exceed £300. For not less than £10, and not exceeding £25, a

commission is charged of 9d., and so on in proportion.

Further information on this subject may be obtained by application to the Savings Bank Department, G.P.O., London.

PARCEL POST.

Parcels not exceeding 11 lb. in weight may now be transmitted by the Inland Parcel Post under the following general conditions:—

The rate of postage for an Inland Postal Parcel s. d.

Not exceeding 1 lb. . . . 0 3
Exc. 1 lb. and not exc. 2 lb. 0 4½

And so on, adding 1½d. for every additional lb. up to 11 lb., which is charged 1s. 6d.

The dimensions allowed for an Inland Postal Parcel will be:—

Greatest length . . . 3ft. 6in.

Greatest length and girth combined . . 6ft. 6in.

For example, a parcel measuring 3ft. 6in. in its longest dimension may measure as much as 2ft. 6in. in girth, i.e. around its thickest part.

A Parcel Post is now established between the United Kingdom and many foreign countries, and the British Colonies and possessions generally.

STAMPS (POSTAGE AND INLAND REVENUE).

Postage stamps of the value of 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. are now used for Inland Revenue purposes to denote the duties on Agreements, Bills of Exchange, Delivery Orders, Receipts, Voting Papers, etc.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

In the case of Births, parents must effect registration within 42 days after the birth, under a penalty in default. Should the parents fail, registration must be attended to by the occupier of the house in which the birth happened, a person present at the birth, or the person having charge of the child. When the 42 days have expired the Registrar is empowered to compel attendance for the purpose of registration.

In case of death the nearest relatives of the deceased present at death, or in attendance, are liable to a penalty if the registration be not effected within five days, except when notice is sent to the Registrar with a medical certificate; other relatives, the occupier of the house, and the person in charge of the funeral, are secondary informants. After 14 days any informant may be required to meet the Registrar at his office, under a penalty for default. Coroners are required to send their informations to the Registrar not later than five days after the inquest.

TESTIMONIALS

THE FOLLOWING ARE
NAMES OF A FEW OF THE DISTINGUISHED
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
WHO HAVE USED
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
IN
THE PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS

To which they are, or were, attached, or recommended it in private practice.

Sir B. C. BRODIE, Bart, F.R.S., one of the Council of Surgeons, Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen, Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, &c.

Sir R. DOBSON, Knt., M.D., K.C.B., Physician to the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

Dr. ELLIOTSON, M.D., F.R.S., one of the Senate of the London University, Physician to the North London Hospital.

Dr. R. BRIGHT, M.D., principal Physician to Guy's Hospital.

Dr. BRIGHT, M.D. F.R.S., author of several Medical works on Asthma, Dropsy, Consumption, &c.

HERBERT MAYO, Esq., F.R.S., senior Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, &c.

BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of Surgeons, and Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, &c.

A. WHITE, Esq., F.R.C.S., one of the Council of Surgeons, senior Surgeon to Westminster Hospital.

R. PARTRIDGE, Esq., F.R.S., Consulting Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.

T. CALLAWAY, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

J. BRIGGS, Esq., F.R.S., senior Surgeon to Lock Hospital, &c.

Sir J. BUSK, F.R.C.S., Consulting Surgeon to the Seamen's Floating Hospital, Greenwich.

H. C. HUTCHINSON, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Royal Metropolitan Hospital.

J. HOWSHIP, Esq., F.R.C.S., Consulting Surgeon to Charing Cross Hospital, &c.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

ARE MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

78, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

Sold in boxes and pots, at 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/6. Forwarded post free on receipt of Stamps or Postal Order for amount.

Advice gratis, daily, at the above address, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.



KOLLOWAYS'S Pills & Ointment SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Manufactured only at 78 NEW OXFORD ST.,
(Late 533, Oxford St.) LONDON. W.C.